

Shrapnel injures 4 in Beirut

BEIRUT, Jan. 12 (A.P.) — Three young children were slightly injured when an anti-aircraft shell landed in the playground of the Armenian Evangelical school in West Beirut today, witnesses reported. Ten-year-old Dikran Varian, whose father, Zaven, is an associated press photographer, said the shell landed in the playground during the mid-morning school break and sprayed shrapnel all around. "Everybody was crying and afraid and there was blood everywhere," Dikran said. He added he was hurt in the leg when he fell as he was hurrying to hide in one of the lower-floor classrooms. He said one of his playmates, Nanor Poladian, was taken to a hospital because a piece of shrapnel damaged her wrist and ruptured some veins.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية يومية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Volume 7, Number 1859

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY JANUARY 13, 1982 — RABIA AWWAL 17, 1402

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Bus fares set to rise

AMMAN, Jan. 12 (Petra) — It was announced today that Transport Minister Ali Suheimat has decided to raise fares on all buses operated by the Public Transport Corporation. The rate increase will take effect on Saturday, Jan. 16.

Khaddam warns U.S. against veto

ABU DHABI, Jan. 12 (R) — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam said last night that the United States and Arab nations would be greatly damaged if Washington vetoed U.N. sanctions against Israel for annexing the Golan Heights. Mr. Khaddam issued the warning at the end of a five-nation tour to brief Gulf leaders on his country's position on the current U.N. Security Council debate on the Golan issue. The Emirates news agency quoted him as saying that if the United States vetoed sanctions demanded by Syria, "it will greatly damage its relations with Arab countries."

Shahi sets conditions for ties with USSR

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 12 (A.P.) — Pakistan's future negotiations with the Soviets or the Afghan rulers must include a definite timetable for withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan, Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said today. Mr. Shahi made the demand while addressing members of the advisory council, nominated by the government to fill in the gap created by disbanding parliament. On the Arab-Israeli conflict, Mr. Shahi was highly critical of continued U.S. support to Israel. He said "even the power and influence of the United States has not been able to restrain Israel from flagrant actions of lawlessness and aggression against the Lebanon, and Iraq, and wanton attacks against hapless men, women and children in the Palestinian refugee camps."

Saudi Arabia,

Taiwan

expand cooperation

MANAMA, Bahrain, Jan. 12 (A.P.) — Saudi Arabia and Taiwan have agreed to a comprehensive plan for increasing their economic exchanges and expanding technological cooperation into new fields. The Saudi press agency said that Taiwan minister of economy William Chao and his Saudi counterpart Sheikh Mohamad Abul Khalil approved last night an agreement to raise the level of cooperation in science and technology, establish joint projects in agricultural research, and increase the number of Taiwanese experts in the industrial, agricultural and power fields. The agreement came at the culmination of the sixth round of the Saudi-Taiwan committee on economic and technological cooperation, inaugurated Saturday by warm words of praise from Sheikh Abul Khalil. The agreement provides for more stress on training of Saudis by Taiwanese and calls for "erasing any obstacles that may hinder growth of trade exchanges."

Palestinian dies in Rome

ROME, Jan. 12 (R) — A young Palestinian has died of wounds he received in a shooting incident at the Rome office of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) last Sunday, police said today. They named the dead man as Imad Ouanan, 22. A security man at the office, Adel Issa, has been arrested and faces charges of homicide and possessing an unlicensed weapon.

Prime minister receives joint Jordanian-PLO steadfastness committee

AMMAN, Jan. 12 (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran received at his office this afternoon members of the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee for Supporting the Steadfastness of the Inhabitants of the Occupied Areas.

Qasem meets Kaddoumi..

AMMAN, Jan. 12 (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem received this morning Head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Political Department Farouk Kaddoumi. Mr. Qasem and Mr. Kaddoumi reviewed the recent developments in the area and the current Arab situation. They emphasised the

... and receives Soviet team

AMMAN, Jan. 12 (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem received at his office today the deputy director of the international relations department at the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee and his accompanying delegation.

During the meeting, they exchanged views on the various international issues, particularly the Middle East issue and Israel's aggressive and expansionist practices against Arab rights and

committee last year and its achievements in supporting the steadfastness of our kinsmen in the occupied areas. They also discussed the committee's working programme for this year.

Mr. Badran also discussed with the committee members ways of foiling the practices and designs of the Israeli occupation authorities.

need to achieve Arab solidarity and to devote joint Arab efforts to cope with the challenges and dangers facing the Arab Nation.

Mr. Qasem pointed out the need for the implementation of the comprehensive Arab strategy approved by the Arab leaders in the Tunis, Baghdad and Amman summits.

lands, the latest of which its decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights.

The Soviet delegation arrived in Amman yesterday as part of a tour to several states in the area.

Mr. Qasem also received separately today the Romanian, Yugoslavian and Turkish ambassadors in Amman and the Australian charge d'affaires. He discussed with them ways to strengthen relations between Jordan and their countries.

Begin turns guns on Israeli media

TEL AVIV, Jan. 12 (A.P.) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin was furious. Israel Radio had just broadcast an item quoting someone as calling Defence Minister Ariel Sharon "irresponsible and unbalanced."

Rushing to Gen. Sharon's defence, Mr. Begin urged the broadcasting authority to withdraw the report. It complied, but the Saturday incident has started a fresh round in a worsening confrontation between Mr. Begin's government and Israel's state radio and television.

Parliament is to debate the affair tomorrow amid charges that Mr. Begin is restricting the state media's freedom of expression.

The radio and television are under constant official attack for their handling of domestic news and events in the occupied West Bank.

Israel's four radio networks and television's two are controlled by a board of public figures traditionally dominated by representatives of the political party in power.

Although the heads of the broadcasting authority are hand-picked supporters of Mr. Begin's Likud bloc, radio and television are supposed to enjoy the same freedom as networks in most Western countries.

But there are fears that this freedom is being eroded. "There are grounds for deep concern about freedom of expression in the broadcasting authority and about the public's right to be informed," editorialised the daily Haaretz after Mr. Begin's clash with the radio.

The attack on Gen. Sharon came from Haim Bar-Lev, a former military chief of state who is now a leading member of the opposition Labour Party.

Gen. Bar-Lev's remark was picked up by the radio from a small Labour Party journal, and Mr. Yosef Lapid, director-general of the broadcasting authority, said he ordered it withdrawn because it was "a sales-promotion effort" by the journal.

In an angry statement issued through his spokesman, Mr. Begin said "it's a disgrace that a national radio opens its newscast with insults directed at a cabinet minister. Thousands of soldiers... hear that their defence minister is unbalanced. Don't the news editors have anything else to broadcast?"

Much of the anti-media sentiment stems from television's forthright coverage of Palestinian protests in the West Bank.

TV reporters are forbidden to interview anti-Israeli Palestinians, and recently were ordered to drop the term "West Bank" in favour of "Judea and Samaria."

The authority also has suppressed a report on theatre plays

Hassan holds talks with Genscher



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan chats with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, right, prior to opening their official talks at the Foreign Ministry in Bonn Tuesday. The Crown

Prince's working visit started yesterday, and is expected to last for several days. Prince Hassan will also meet Chancellor Helmut Schmidt during the visit. (A.P. wirephoto)

Civil Status Department announces East Bank's population nears 2.2m

By Omar Abanda
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 12 — The East Bank's population at the end of 1981 stood at nearly 2.2 million, Civil Status Department Director Rifai Al Hazameh announced today.

He told the Jordan Times a total of 2,444,981 persons are registered at his department. Of these, 183,323 are residents of the occupied West Bank and 95,801 are Jordanians working abroad.

This leaves 2,165,857 registered in the East Bank, he said.

Mr. Hazameh explained that not all West Bankers and Jordanian expatriates are registered at the Civil Status Department, but "all families in the East Bank, with rare exceptions, have finished procedures to get their 'family identity booklets' from the department."

Mr. Hazameh said registration

by West Bank citizens and Jordanian expatriates was not as universal either because of the circumstances of occupation or expatriation.

He said that the number of families registered with the Civil Status Department since its establishment on July 1, 1977 up to Dec. 31, 1981 has reached 441,732 families totalling 2,444,981 citizens, of which 1,281,707 are male.

The number of West Bank families registered at the Civil Status Department totalled 30,144 with a total number of 183,323 citizens, including 97,820 males, while Jordanian expatriate families numbered 16,119 totalling 95,801 citizens, including 49,671 males, he said.

Mr. Hazameh explained that according to records of his department, Jordan's population is distributed in the governorates

as follows: Amman Governorate: 1,172,585 people, including 558,548 males; Irbid Governorate: 632,475 people, including 328,273 males; Balqa Governorate: 134,377 people, including 69,841 males; Karak Governorate: 152,404 people, including 82,912 males; and Ma'an Governorate: 74,816 people, including 39,200 males.

Mr. Hazameh said the number of families that registered with the Civil Status Department in 1981 only was 89,343 totalling 255,892 people, including 137,093 males. Family identity booklets are issued by the Civil Status Department to each family in the country, and include vital information on each member. They help in facilitating dealings with government departments, and are widely regarded as the most important identification document.

McHenry says U.S. isn't honest mediator

BEIRUT, Jan. 12 (A.P.) — Former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Donald McHenry said in a magazine interview published today the United States has failed to resolve the Middle East conflict because "it is not an honest mediator."

"The United States has proven its inability to do it. It is not an honest mediator because it is too heavily attached to one side," Mr. McHenry told the London-based Arabic language magazine Al Dastour.

Mr. McHenry, who served under former president Jimmy Carter's Democratic administration, accused Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government of "complicating things in the region by undertaking unilateral acts and practices that narrow the chances of reaching a negotiated settlement."

He cited as examples Israel's annexation of Jerusalem's Arab sector, the construction of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and the annexation of Syria's Golan Heights last month.

"It is possible to have American commitments to Israel's security without commitments to Begin's own plans," Mr. McHenry was quoted as saying. "If there were chances to achieve success through the Camp David process or the 'autonomy' talks, these chances have now gone with the political course Begin and his government have taken."

He was further quoted as saying that the strategic cooperation agreement the United States and Israel concluded in December had lost its justification with the Golan annexation decision which Israel

had taken without consulting the United States.

Al Dastour said the interview was conducted in Washington, where Mr. McHenry now serves as a political science and international relations professor at Georgetown University.

He was quoted as advocating the creation of a Palestinian state as a way out of the Middle East conflict and that he might propose a plan in this regard in the future.

"I believe the only solution is the presence of two states (Israeli and Palestinian) living side by side," Mr. McHenry was quoted as saying. "I may have something to propose in the future ... in this regard."

He was also quoted in the Arabic language magazine as say-

ing he would not have any objection as an individual to meet with Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat or the PLO's representative at the United Nations Zehdi Terzi.

"It would be useful to all that the United States begins a dialogue with the PLO," Mr. McHenry was quoted as saying. "I say this now as I have said it in the past."

This does not mean that one would be exercising a stage of recognition. It rather is a facing of the reality that this organisation represents very essential groups of people directly involved in the Palestinian question."

Mr. McHenry replaced Andrew Young as the U.N. envoy after Mr. Young was forced to resign on Aug. 15, 1979 for holding an unauthorised contact with the PLO representative at the U.N.

M.P. asserts British opposition to Israel's annexation of Golan

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 12 — A prominent British member of parliament has firmly reasserted the opposition of the majority of British political leaders to Israel's application of its own laws to the occupied Golan Heights of Syria. Sir Frederick Bennett, a Conservative Member of Parliament since 1951, was commenting to the Jordan Times here today on the remarks a few days ago of a group of pro-Israeli members of parliament who had toured the occupied Golan Heights and said they supported Israel's annexation. Sir Frederick told the Jordan Times:

"The reported remarks by a

British M.P., Mr. John Blackburn, condoning, indeed even approving, Israel's unilateral annexation of the Golan Heights contrary to every tenet of international law, speaking as he apparently did on behalf of a private Zionist lobby in London, calling itself 'Conservative Friends of Israel', are inaccurate, misleading, irresponsible and unrepresentative insofar as they purport to portray any significant section of British political opinion."

"The British prime minister and the leaders of all the parties in the parliament of the U.K. have all strongly condemned Israel's latest act of provocative aggrandisement, as has unanimously the Security Council of the United

Nations. Unfortunately, Israel's will and capacity to indulge in essays in Zionist adventurism, in blatant defiance of all the conventions of normal international relationships, equalled only in cynicism by the USSR, seem likely to remain unchecked unless a much greater degree of cooperation for collective security is achieved in Arabia. Syria too has to play a sincere, active role in promoting Arab unity of purpose as an Arab partner, and not as a surrogate of any external power."

Sir Frederick Bennett is also leader of the British parliamentary delegations to the Council of Europe (21 nations) and the Western European (Defence) Assembly (7 nations).

EEC states to answer soon on force

THE HAGUE, Jan. 12 (A.P.) — The four European countries asked to join the Sinai peacekeeping force will likely respond in a day or two to Israeli objections holding up approval of the force. The Dutch foreign ministry said today. Chief spokesman Jan Willem Bertens indicated to reporters that the separate but coordinated responses would be basically unchanged from the initial statements Nov. 23. Those statements explained the reasons for joining the peacekeeping force. Mr. Bertens said the four countries would send their responses to Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir in separate letters but that the contents would be similar. He added that "it would surprise me greatly" if any significant changes were made from the earlier statements.

Haig visits Egypt in bid to salvage 'autonomy' talks

CAIRO, Jan. 12 (A.P.) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig arrived today for talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak aimed at spurring Palestinian "autonomy" talks with Israel.

Mr. Haig was met at the airport by Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali. The secretary of state, who will meet tomorrow with President Hosni Mubarak, will stay in Egypt until Thursday morning, when he will go to Israel.

Earlier today President Mubarak met with his top foreign policy team in preparation for the arrival of Mr. Haig.

Foreign Minister Hassan Ali told reporters that the 90-minute meeting had been a review of the points of difference and the points of agreement between Egypt, Israel and the United States in the negotiations on "Palestinian self-rule."

"We are aiming to achieve a comprehensive peace settlement and for this reason we will negotiate in faith and we are ready for any proposals from the United States to achieve this goal," Mr. Ali said after the meeting at Mr. Mubarak's offices at Uruba Palace, northeast of downtown Cairo.

He said Egypt had not changed its negotiating stand since the talks on how to achieve autonomy for the Palestinians living in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip began three years ago.

The three-way talks called for

by the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords have faltered repeatedly since they began over differing interpretations of autonomy, Israel's unilateral annexation of Arab East Jerusalem and quarrels over the modalities of establishing self-rule.

The mass-circulation Cairo daily Al Gomhuriya said today that the main points of difference centred on Jerusalem.

Press reports here and from Washington have indicated Mr. Haig was bringing new suggestions, likely to centre on whether Palestinians in the annexed sector of Jerusalem could vote in elections for the council.

"We are open-minded for any proposals from the United States as a full partner in the negotiations," Mr. Ali said, adding that a lot depended on the goodwill of the three parties to achieve the true full autonomy for the Palestinians.

Israel has already refused the inclusion of Jerusalem's Arabs in the voting. On Sunday Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg said "Jerusalem is our capital, an indivisible city. Nobody can vote for a body that has no authority over him."

Other points of difference according to Al Gomhuriya are: "Israeli settlements on occupied lands, the security of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, and the jurisdictions of the elected council."

Saudi Arabia calls for sanctions against Israel

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 12 (R) — Saudi Arabia has called on the Security Council to impose sanctions against Israel for its annexation of the Golan Heights.

"There can be no situation which merits the application of Chapter VII of the Charter more than the measures taken by Israel on the Syrian Golan Heights," Saudi Arabian representative Jaafar Alagany said as the council resumed its debate last night.

"Failure to take such measures now, for any reason, would most definitely demolish all hopes in the Security Council," the Saudi envoy added.

As the debate went into its fourth day there was still no formal resolution before the council although two working papers, embodying the outlines of possible drafts, were circulating privately.

An Arab paper, formulated before the debate began last Wednesday, would call for wide-ranging sanctions involving a call for a halt to all military, economic and diplomatic dealings with Israel.

But it remained doubtful whether a resolution embodying such tough provisions could muster the nine votes needed for adoption in the 15-nation council. Even if it could, it would almost certainly be vetoed by the United

States, and possibly also by Britain and France.

The other paper, which according to one source is favoured by some Non-aligned members of the council, would strongly condemn Israel's refusal to comply with the council's demand last month for repeal of the annexation move, and urge all states to refrain from any acts or dealings implying recognition of, or lending support or assistance to, Israel's action.

It would also urge all states to "consider applying effective and concrete measures" with a view to nullifying the annexation, and to refrain from any cooperation in fields which would encourage Israel in its policy of annexation.

The paper would call on all U.N. bodies and specialised agencies and their members to "conform their relations with Israel" to the other provisions of the draft.

The paper would also determine that Israel's measures affecting the Golan were a flagrant violation of the charter and a threat to international peace and security.

Such a reference to a threat to the peace comes close to laying the groundwork for sanctions and would thus, in the view of knowledgeable observers, be unacceptable to the U.S., and probably the other two Western veto-bearing powers.

Ziad Abu 'Ein pleads not guilty

TEL AVIV, Jan. 12 (A.P.) — Ziad Abu 'Ein, the West Bank Palestinian who was extradited from the United States last month to stand trial for what Israel claims a terrorist bombing, has pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Abu 'Ein told the Tel Aviv district court he "had nothing to do" with the May 1979 bombing in the Tiberias marketplace which killed two Israeli boys and wounded 36 people.

The trial started yesterday and was open to the public. It resumes on April 22.

Israeli authorities charge that Mr. Abu 'Ein set a timebomb in the marketplace and fled six days later to the United States via Jordan. He was arrested in Chicago in August 1979 and held until the State Department approved his extradition on Dec. 12, ending a two-year legal battle.

Mr. Abu 'Ein lawyers and supporters argued that the bombing was a political act not covered by the U.S.-Israel extradition treaty,

and that he would not receive a fair trial in Israel.

His Israeli lawyer, Felicia Langer, told the Associated Press that although suspected terrorists usually are tried by Israeli military courts, the trial was being held in a civilian court as part of the conditions under which Washington agreed to extradite her client.

Mr. Abu 'Ein could receive a life sentence.

More trials

A military court yesterday sentenced Murafah Ma'adi, 29, to life imprisonment for what the court described as his role in a string of bombings which killed two persons and wounded 27.

Mr. Ma'adi, from the West Bank town of Halhoul, belonged to Al Fatah, according to the court.

In the military court in Nablus, Israeli authorities charged 27 Arabs from the Nablus area with membership in what was

described as the largest guerrilla cell uncovered in the West Bank since the 1967 Mideast War.

The cell included local elders and was responsible for a series of bombings and shootings during the past six years, including a rocket attack on the Nablus military government headquarters in 1975, authorities said.

University closed

The board of trustees of Al Najab University in Nablus meanwhile ordered the institution closed today in the wake of violent fighting between Islamic fundamentalist and Palestinian nationalist students last weekend.

The university has been closed several times in recent months by both the board and the students' council. The most recent conflict broke out after the reinstatement of four leftist lecturers who had been suspended by the board for political activities.

NATIONAL

Vocational training in Jordan (Part 3)

Passport to better-paying occupations

AS THE official body responsible for about a third of Jordan's growing population, the Ministry of Education had no choice but to initiate vocational training programmes to augment its existing conventional ones.

Fifty years ago, nobody could possibly foresee the rapid development Jordan has witnessed in its industrial sector during the last decade and the only industrial school at the time could hardly find enough students to enrol in its programmes.

It was generally believed that only "failures" sought admission to the school. Now, industrial schools are full to overflowing and demand on vocational training courses has become so great that

new centres have to be opened every year to encompass the great numbers.

This year, the number of vocational centres run by the Ministry of Education has soared to 21 with a total of 2,000 trainees, while industrial schools have reached a total of six with 3,500 students.

What would have been totally unacceptable ten years ago has become a must, and, with the inception of community colleges, industrial school graduates can pursue their education.

The ministry's plans for the future, as outlined in its next five-year plan, emphasise the need to found even more industrial schools in various areas of the country. Under the plan, the ministry

intends to build five new secondary industrial schools and four comprehensive schools. According to ministry officials, female training also is given priority in the plan. Some officials foresee a radical change in the whole educational structure in the country, because vocational training will be integrated with academic instruction within the formal school programmes.

Vocational training centres accept students who have successfully completed their preparatory school education — a passing grade is usually sufficient as the minimum criterion for acceptance. The centres programmes, comprising 90 per cent practical material, are geared towards graduating skilled

labourers ready to fill in the needs of the market.

After two years of training, plumbers, car mechanics, maintenance workers and the like get a training diploma which enables them to undertake any job immediately upon graduation. In fact, some industrialists contact the students prior to their graduation to lure them into taking jobs with them.

Obtaining the diploma is usually the end of the road for students at vocational training centres, "unless they want to take some upgrading courses in the future," said Mr. Mustafa Obeid, Head of the Industrial Education Department at the Ministry of Education.

Industrial, school graduates, on the other hand, are more lucky. The school programmes, although emphasising practical training, comprise some academic material as well, and the students — after a three-year secondary course — sit for the "tawjihi" examination just like their counterparts in academic schools.

The tawjihi certificate is their passport, since with it they can either pursue their education in community colleges or find suitable and well-paid jobs upon graduation.

At the industrial schools, the trainees undertake training in whatever specialisation they like. "But, our students are open-eyed, because they know the requirements of the Jordanian market," Mr. Obeid said.

Besides the vocational training centres and industrial schools, the

This is the third in a series of six parts in which Dina Matar examines vocational training in Jordan. In the first two articles, the writer dwelt on the social changes brought about by the introduction in the country of successive economic and social development plans and outlined the role played by the recently-established Vocational Training Corporation. She also gave a categorisation of vocations as accepted by the industry in Jordan. Today, she outlines the efforts of the Ministry of Education in promoting vocational training in Jordan.

Ministry of Education has initiated a comprehensive type of schooling in two comprehensive schools in Amman, one for boys and the other for girls. In both schools, started out as an experiment, girls and boys undertake some kind of vocational training besides the usual academic curricula offered at any secondary school in the kingdom, and it seems that the combination has met with success.

Boys can train in anything beginning with painting, up to car repair, and girls undertake nursing, typing and hairdressing courses.

"This is a more balanced type of education," Mr. Obeid said, "because the girls and boys graduate with some knowledge of the practical side of life, something which is needed a lot these days."

Although the Ministry of Education has been generous and fair in initiating vocational training centres and industrial schools for males, female vocational training has faced lots of dikes. Initiated a couple of years ago, female vocational training has deteriorated over the years. "It is not only a matter of attitude," Miss Dina Dahbas, head of the Female Voc-

ational Training Section at the ministry said. "But it is a lack of real concern on the part of officials."

There are 21 vocational training centres for 1264 girls in Jordan, offering just two programmes for training, dressmaking and hairdressing. Again, girls who finish the preparatory school either successfully or unsuccessfully can enrol in these centres.

According to Miss Dahbas, only girls with poor academic background enter these centres, and most come from very needy families.

The situation of the centres have deteriorated due to the fact that dressmaking has lost its lustrous days. Now, dressmakers are not needed that much, especially with increasing imports of ready-made wear. As for hairdressing, the centres lack the appropriate facilities and qualified instructors to train the girls efficiently.

These shortcomings are compounded with the fact that most girls who join the course come from poor backgrounds and have no ambitions for the future, "except getting married and having children," Miss Dahbas told the Jordan Times.

What has further aggravated the situation is that after the two-year training, the girls are faced with a dead end. "They can neither continue their education, nor find suitable jobs, and both reasons have repelled many from joining our courses," Miss Dahbas said.

Girls who undertake vocational training at industrial schools, — which comprise postal, nursing or office work-training — do not

have that much of a choice. Opportunities are scarce, and many girls are not motivated to join any of the courses offered. What actually eggs them on is that they cannot do anything else with their lives. "Instead of staying at home, they prefer to enrol in one of the programmes, although to be quite fair, many are not equipped to handle the ambiguities of the courses," Miss Dahbas said.

Parents have not been helped either. Although many campaigns have been mounted to alleviate these problems, girls still prefer conventional jobs, such as teaching.

"We always try to boost our girls' morale, and during their training period, they feel quite happy. But, the moment they graduate, they face a hostile non-rewarding society which regards them with scepticism," Miss Dahbas complained.

Still, with all these shortcomings, female vocational centres are filled to overflowing, and sometimes many applications have to be turned down. It seems that the lack of academic schools in certain areas, and the availability of vocational centres nearby, have forced parents to urge their daughters to enrol in the centres.

Female training still needs a lot, and a great number of students are enrolling for the wrong reasons. "What we need is a radical change in the social outlook, because our trainees lack moral support," Miss Dahbas said. "Some of the girls have potential but, the lack of support puts them down, and deters others from joining in," she added.

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NATIONAL



Prime Minister Mudar Badran (third from right) and his party view modern treatment equipment at

the Queen Alia Clinic for heart ailments Tuesday (Petra photo)

Premier, ministers tour new clinic for heart ailments

AMMAN, Jan. 12 (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran this morning visited the Queen Alia Clinic for cardiology and heart surgery at the King Hussein Medical Centre.

Mr. Badran, who was accompanied by Commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Finance Minister Salem Masa'deh and Health Minister Zuhair Malhas, inspected the sections of the clinic, which is considered the most modern in the Middle East for the treatment of heart ailments and for heart surgery. The clinic is equipped with the most modern medical equipment for heart

treatment.

Mr. Badran and those accompanying him heard a briefing from Royal Medical Services Director Dr. Ahmad Hanania on the establishment and equipping of the clinic, which took less than three years. Dr. Hanania said the clinic will begin operations in mid-February, with 50 beds. Its services will be extended to include all citizens of the Arab World, he said.

Dr. Hanania said that among the goals which the clinic seeks to achieve, in addition to medical care, is to provide opportunities for education in all heart specialisations to Jordanians and Arabs,

as well as to exchange information and expertise with countries advanced in this field.

Saddam cables reply to King

AMMAN, Jan. 12 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has received a cable from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, in reply to the King's congratulations on the 61st anniversary of the establishment of the Iraqi army.

The cable expressed President Saddam's thanks and appreciation for King Hussein's sincere and fraternal sentiments towards Iraq. The cable also affirmed that the Iraqi army is achieving victory against the Iranian aggressors on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland, and will regain Iraq's legitimate rights to its territories and waterways and defend the rights and dignity of the Arab Nation in all Arab battles.

President Saddam, in his cable, wished health and happiness for King Hussein and constant progress and prosperity for the Jordanian people.

Schools get guide to learning

AMMAN, Jan. 12 (J.T.) — The Department of Education has issued a school guide to national and religious occasions and school activities. Al Ra'i newspaper reported today.

The paper quoted Education Director 'Izzat Jaradat as saying that the guide contains a table of 32 national, religious and pan-Arab occasions, and occasions of universal significance to humanity, in addition to explanations of these occasions, their dates and ways of observing them at schools. He added that the directory

includes another list: of educational situations and practices which encourage students to think about the future, to be inquisitive and to seek learning. The list will encourage teachers to avoid negative criticism and to get their students to challenge the unknown. It will also encourage schools to reward excellence and to hold intellectual competitions.

The guide also aims at encouraging and developing independent learning, problem solving and responsible freedom, Dr. Jaradat added, according to the paper.

Islamic books go on exhibit



AMMAN, Jan. 12 (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif opened at the Sharif's Institute today an exhibition of Islamic books organised on the occasion of the Prophet Muhammad's birthday.

During the week-long exhibition, many books

dealing with Islamic theology, history and literature, as well as religious reference works and children's books, are on display.

The aims of the exhibition are to give exposure to Islamic literature and to spread Islamic culture, as well as to urge people to read Islamic books and to get acquainted with the life of the Prophet.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Arbor Day celebrations begin

AMMAN, Jan. 12 (Petra) — A total of 4,500 forest saplings were planted today in a ceremony at the University of Jordan to mark Arbor Day, which will be celebrated on Jan. 15. University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali, the deans of the various faculties, university faculty and students planted trees in the square especially allocated for this purpose. In Madaba District, 3,000 dunums of forest trees are set to be planted on the occasion. A total of 70,000 forest saplings will be distributed to citizens and public establishments in the district.

Birthday marked in Salt

SALT, Jan. 12 (Petra) — A religious ceremony was held at the Salt Community College this evening on the occasion of the Prophet Muhammad's birthday. Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif and Balqa Governor Mohammad Al Khatib, as well as other speakers, made speeches on the lessons which should be learned from the Prophet's birthday.

Public Security chief visits Karak

KARAK, Jan. 12 (Petra) — Public Security Director Lt. Gen. Mohammad Idris today visited Karak Governorate, where he inspected the progress of work in the various sections of the Karak Public Security Directorate and the conditions of its staff. He also inspected the directorate's new building, and was briefed on the progress of work there.

Tawjihi session concludes

AMMAN, Jan. 12 (Petra) — The first session of examinations for the general secondary school certificate (tawjihi) for 1982 were concluded today. During the 10-day examinations, some 39,928 male and female students in all the country's private and government secondary schools sat.

Postal management course starts

AMMAN, Jan. 12 (Petra) — Communications Minister and Postal Savings Fund Chairman Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben today opened a management and public relations course organised by the fund for communications directors and information officers at post offices in Jordan's governorates and districts. The 35 participants in the two-day course, which is being held at the ministry's postal training institute, will receive lectures and lessons on group psychology, public relations, management and the impact of information on individuals and groups. The lectures will be delivered by specialists.

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Transport Minister Ali Subeimat addresses a press conference on Jordan's transport boom at the Transport Ministry Tuesday (Petra photo)

Minister details Jordan's booming transport growth

AMMAN, Jan. 12 (J.T.) — Transport Minister Ali Subeimat said today that the volume of goods moved by various modes of transport in Jordan has tripled, or perhaps quadrupled, over the past four years—something he said was "beyond all expectations and estimates."

In a press conference held at the ministry today, Mr. Subeimat said that Jordan has recently witnessed a great development and growth of investment in transport, which has had a positive impact on the national economy. Transport in Jordan has achieved one of the highest rates of growth in the world, he said. This applied to overland, maritime and air transport equally.

Regarding transport facilities, Mr. Subeimat said that Aqaba Port has been developed and upgraded, and the Queen Alia International Airport will be completed by this August.

On overland transport, he said that great pressure is falling on Jordan's major road network, particularly the route to 2nd from Aqaba. Another, parallel road is now being built, he said, and the Aqaba-Amman road will become a four-lane dual carriageway. The number of vehicles available has been increased to transport the exports and imports of Jordan and other Arab countries, particularly

the countries which are using Aqaba Port and the country's roads, he said.

Mr. Subeimat said the Public Transport Corporation has also grown, and the number of passenger buses has increased. The corporation will this year expand its services to transport passengers between Amman and other major Jordanian cities, he said.

The total cost of the Queen Alia Airport will be JD 84 million, Mr. Subeimat said. The airport will have two runways and a huge reception building. A road has been built connecting Amman with the airport some 30 kilometres away, and the airport is equipped with modern navigation equipment allowing planes to use it under all weather conditions.

On Aqaba Port, Mr. Subeimat said that in 1976, the total length of the port's piers was 480 metres, which has now grown to 1,800 metres. The port's storage area grew from 128,000 square metres in 1976 to 460,000 square metres, he said, and its cold stores are big enough to take 500 tonnes of goods. Double the amount of warehouse space is available in the Aqaba free zone, he said.

Storage area doubling

Mr. Subeimat explained that in 1976, Jordan had no efficient storage, loading or unloading facilities. But now Aqaba has storage facilities to accommodate some 50,000 metric tonnes, he said. These are currently being expanded to take 100,000 metric tonnes. The port is equipped with the most modern electric unloading equipment, he said, and 4,000 tonnes are being unloaded very day.

Loading and storage facilities for phosphates have also been boosted. Mr. Subeimat said storage facilities had gone from 200,000 tonnes in 1976 to 350,000 tonnes. The port was in 1976 able to load 2,000 tonnes an hour of bulk phosphates onto ships, which has doubled to 4,000 tonnes an hour, he said.

Mr. Subeimat also referred to the growth in traffic in containerised cargo at Aqaba. The

U.K. firm George Wimpey International has just signed a contract to build both container and roll-on/roll-off terminals at Aqaba.



Ahmad Sabbagh

Alia appoints new manager for America

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (J.T.) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, has announced the appointment of Mr. Ahmad Sabbagh as general manager for North America, with responsibility for all activities in the U.S., Mexico and Canada. He previously had been based at the airline's headquarters in Amman, serving as vice president for systems, safety and management control.

Alia maintains North American headquarters at 535 Fifth Avenue in New York City, and has offices in major U.S. and Canadian cities. The airline now provides five flights each week between New York and Amman, with Boeing 747 aircraft, and also flies U.S.-Amsterdam and U.S.-Vienna, in addition to service between North America and the Middle East.

Mr. Sabbagh joined Alia in 1976 as director of terminal services, becoming a vice president the following year. He assumed the post of V.P. systems, safety and management control in 1979, and his new post effective Dec. 1, 1981. He is based in the airline's New York City offices.

W. Bank awqaf official resigns

AMMAN, Jan. 12 (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif has approved the resignation of West Bank Awqaf Council Chairman Hilal Al Muhaseb at the latter's request, for health reasons.

Mr. Sharif thanked Mr. Muhaseb for his honest efforts and diligent work during his term of office, particularly in view of the difficult circumstances facing the Arabs and the Muslims in the occupied territories.

24 insurance firms so far renew licences

AMMAN, Jan. 12 (J.T.) — Twenty-four out of 35 insurance companies operating in Jordan have renewed their licences for the next year, Al Ra'i newspaper reported today.

The paper said the Ministry of Industry and Trade had issued the firms' new licences after they paid the fees required by law.

There are 22 local and 13 foreign insurance companies operating in Jordan. Fifteen of the firms deal with maritime, fire and accident insurance, and the rest also handle life insurance.

3 Karak villages get electric power

KARAK, Jan. 12 (Petra) — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) has completed the electrification of three villages in Karak Governorate. Twelve kilometres of 33-kilovolt transmission lines have been installed for this purpose, JEA Karak Director Hamid Al Nabayeh said.

He added that 11 villages have already been electrified, in the second phase of the Karak Governorate electrification project. The phase will bring power to 36 villages at a cost of JD 2 million, he said.

Swedish telcoms team arrives

AMMAN, Jan. 12 (J.T.) — An official Swedish delegation representing the Swedish Telecommunication arrived here today on a four-day visit to Jordan as part of a Middle East tour.

The Swedish delegation is headed by Telecommunication Administration Director General Tony Hagstrom.

He is accompanied by Swedish Telecommunications International (Swedtel) Director Janne Blom and by Swedtel Board Member Hans Andersson.

The Swedish delegation will meet during its visit with Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Director General Mohammad Shabeh Ismail and with senior TCC officials. The two sides will discuss strengthening cooperation between the two establishments.

Mr. Ismail received the delegation at Amman Airport today.

Japanese to build Aqaba mills

AMMAN, Jan. 12 (J.T.) — A Japanese firm has won a contract worth \$11.7 million to build a sawmill and a laminating mill for the Jordan Timber Processing Industries Company (JTPIC), the London-based Middle East Economic Digest (MEED) has reported.

The firm, Toyo Menka Kaisha, is to finish the sawmill at the JTPIC's Aqaba plant by July 1982 and the laminating mill by the end of the year, MEED said.

The JTPIC complex, to be completed in 1983, will comprise four plants and provide employment to 730 people. Infrastructure for the plant is to be built by the local International Contracting and Investment Company (ICICO) under a JD 3.4 million contract signed in July.

Course offers a look at Jordan's earliest days

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 12 — Jordan and the Holy Land are well known as part of this region of the world commonly referred to as the "cradle of civilisation". For those people interested in what took place in Jordan before the cradle of civilisation took shape, a four-week course being offered at the American Centre of Oriental Research (ACOR) should meet that need.

Starting on Monday, Jan. 18, Dr. Gary O. Rollefson, the ACOR annual professor in residence, will offer a course entitled The Stone Age of Jordan.

The course is an introduction into the half million years or more of Jordan's prehistoric past, looking at this long period of cultural development, change and stability in the context of changing environments and human physical development. Among the topics to be discussed will be stone tools and how they were made during different periods of Jordan's prehistory.

The course will be offered every Monday and Wednesday evening, from 6:30 to 8 p.m., for four weeks. Interested people should contact ACOR at tel. 814917 for more information.

Today's Weather

It will be partly cloudy, with light and variable winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	6	16
Aqaba	11	22
Deserts	5	17
Jordan Valley	13	22

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 15, Aqaba 22. Humidity readings: Amman 55 per cent, Aqaba 41 per cent.

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WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- * The Canadian Photography Exhibition, at the Jordan International Hotel.
- * Architect and Computer (A Man - Machine - System), an exhibition by the Goethe Institute with the Engineers Association, at the Professional Associations Complex.
- * Exhibition of Islamic literature, at the Sharif's Institute Hall in Jabal Luweibdeh.

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Responsible Editor: MOHAMMAD AMAD

Board of Directors: JUMA'A HAMMAD

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Editorial and advertising offices: JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION

University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 67171-2-3-4

Tlx. 21497 Al Rai JO, Cables: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.

Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

All together, boys...

BAD WEATHER is not the only thing spreading to Europe from the United States these days. Ignominy, it seems, is also contagious.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) has just passed a tough resolution (as tough as words on paper can be, that is) warning the Soviet Union that it will be the object of economic sanctions if things do not improve in Poland. How cute. And how ignominious.

The NATO statement, of course, is the culmination of an intense and sustained campaign of American pressure. The American government imposed its own sanctions against the Soviet Union several weeks ago, and it does not want to look like the village idiot imposing ineffective sanctions all by itself. So the NATO partners have been brought into the game, on paper at least.

The ignominy stems from the glaring contradiction between American (and now NATO) willingness to impose sanctions against the Soviet Union for the events in Poland and the vehement American determination to prevent the United Nations Security Council from approving a resolution recommending the imposition of sanctions against Israel for its virtual annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. What is a person to conclude? That the international moral code of nations does not apply to Israel because of a chronically stunted sense of egalitarianism and fair play among the highest echelons of the American government? Where Israel and the Arabs are concerned, we have rarely had an opportunity to take the American government seriously, because of its own pitiful double standards. It is painful to see the Americans dragging their NATO partners into the same pit of obsequiousness to Israel. We had always thought that NATO and Europe were a cut above this.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Preparing for Fez

AL RA'I: Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi will arrive in Amman tomorrow as part of a tour he is making to prepare for the resumption of the Fez Arab summit conference.

This preparation is understood to be based on clear and committing principles as to the level of representation and the pan-Arab character of the practice so that when the summit is resumed it can successfully achieve its objectives.

It would be good to remind everybody that the level of representation at the summit should be at the level of the heads of state who are constitutionally authorised to adopt resolutions. This is an indispensable condition for holding the Fez summit. The participants in the conference must equally be committed to the rights of the Arabs whether in Jerusalem, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, Shab Al Arab or the Golan Heights. This commitment means that no one should shirk his duties towards any Arab party under aggression. It also means that no one should support the enemy against this particular Arab country.

It is clear that preparing for the Fez summit must be based on these principles in order to avoid wasting the time of the summit on peripheral issues. The Arab leaders should devote their efforts to crystallise the features of joint Arab work with which they must confront the challenges facing the Arab Nation.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has said that the Arabs possess factors of both their weakness and their strength. It is about time they learned their lesson and transcended their differences that were the main reason behind their plights.

Jordan has always been calling for the building of the Arab intrinsic strength that have to be based on a solid and united Arab stand. The Arabs must take advantage of the strength they have at their disposal in order to be able to deter aggression and turn the wheel of their just issue towards a just and comprehensive settlement that can secure their usurped rights.

Sanctions wanted

AL DUSTOUR: While the United Nations Security Council is discussing sanctions to be imposed on Israel for annexing the Golan Heights, the United States has not been content with trying to obstruct this step by the Security Council but has turned the international community and peace-loving people by adopting a stand that speaks of its encouraging and blessing the Israeli step.

President Reagan has sent Begin a message stressing Washington's commitment to Israel's security and assuring him that this commitment is irrevocable. He also explained that the differences that took place between Israel and the United States have been transcended. This means that Washington has retracted all it had done on the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights. It also means that Washington no longer objects to Israel's annexing the Golan Heights and that its former condemnation of the Israeli step and abrogation of the strategic cooperation agreement was only done to case world anger against Israel and to sap the Arabs' reaction to the annexation.

It is painful to see the United States adopting this stand at a time when its duty as a super power is to press Israel not only to rescind its decision to annex the Golan Heights but to respond to the efforts seeking to establish just and comprehensive peace in the region as well.

What is understood of Reagan's message to Begin is that the United States blesses Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights and occupation of Arab territories. Instead of putting pressure on Israel, the United States gives Israel the green light to proceed with its aggressive and expansionist policy.

This unexpected and unaccepted U.S. stand obstructs peace efforts and increases tension in this region. Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi said that this stand does not help Arab-U.S. relations and, consequently, calls for adopting Arab sanctions to face this U.S. stand.

SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

Automated production lines

By Dr. Awn Rifai

The analysis of the present trends in production technologies and the predictions of the future circumstances have enabled the scientists to foretell the shape of future automated factories that will prevail during the next decade. Of course, many factories will not have changed by that time, in the same manner that many have not changed since the past decade. But a marked prediction is that most of the automated factories will be owned by big financial corporations, due to the inability of the smaller organisations to achieve a high standard of automation which requires huge investment.

The amount of automation incorporated in the production lines will depend on the nature of the manufacturing process. Some of the processes are almost continuous, such as in the chemical or in the petro refining industries, while others are of mass production type, such as in the

automobile or other engineering industries. A third type occurs in the production of special orders or limited-quantity items, and the fourth is characteristic of the production of original equipment or items of rare usage. As this fourth process is approached, the automation in the factory becomes less feasible in the economic and technical sense.

Other factors which will influence the degree of automation will be the increase in the cost of energy, the depletion of raw materials, the quality and skill of labour, and the development of computers and other technological innovations. Robots will play an increasing role in the running of the production processes, and will ultimately replace humans in the assembly and testing stages, and in materials handling and storage. A small number of employees will be managing the affairs of the factory in a general

sense without interfering with the production details. The technical specifications of the components, materials, and products, will be stored in coded form in the computer memory, and the design plans will be handled by the computer which will control the production line operations accordingly.

Future factories will make more use of computers and of automatic control equipment to carry out the operations pertaining to design, planning, quality control, selection of optimum procedures and their scheduling, and dispatch tasks, which are currently performed by humans. Important developments will include increasing the utilisation of robots, ultrasonic testing equipment, and laser equipment. Some of these systems have already been put into effective use in some factories.

The new robot developed for factory use is an advanced version capable of

sensing, seeing, moving, and thinking, in a fast and precise fashion. The vision system accepts information from television cameras and relays it to the computer which is capable of recognising the objects that are dealt with, together with their positions and orientations. Instructions are then dispatched to the robot's hands to perform the necessary tasks. The reverse process is also possible.

Scientists are developing systems capable of controlling and directing a group of robots simultaneously, with and without the vision facility. Such systems will be very useful in the assembly stages, and in the production of extremely delicate and microscopic items, such as in the electronics industry. In any case, any plans or predictions for the automation in the factories will be subject to cost estimations and to the calculation of the economic return of every development adopted.

FBI

harasses

Arabs

By Rex Wingerter

There is a consensus among Ziad Abu 'Ein's supporters that the U.S. State Department decision to smuggle Ziad out of the country without any fore-warning was done to invoke as much fear and intimidation as possible among the Palestinian and Arab community in the U.S. It is interpreted as part of a U.S. government campaign to investigate and harass politically active Arabs and American citizens involved in the Palestine issue.

In the past few years, hundreds of Arabs in the U.S. have had FBI agents come to their homes or businesses to ask them questions. Often the questions concern their attitudes toward the U.S. government, the Arab-Israeli conflict, or what they know about FLO activities in the U.S. and abroad. In almost every case, the individual questioned has actively supported Palestinian causes. For example, in Colorado, people who signed a petition published in the local newspaper opposing aid to Israel were visited by the FBI. In Illinois, members of the Ziad Abu 'Ein defence committee were questioned. In Maryland, the wife of a Palestinian activist was "showered with questions" about her husband's activities. In Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and New York, politically vocal Palestinians and Americans were questioned by the FBI.

The FBI has frequently sought to isolate individuals from their communities or discredit them. In Minnesota, for example, the neighbours of an Arab woman were visited by FBI agents who told them of unsubstantiated reports that she was a terrorist. The clear intent of the FBI's activities is to gain as much information as possible concerning Arab and especially Palestinian political activity, and to intimidate other Arab Americans from joining or continuing political action in the U.S. Hanging over the heads of most Arab activists is the threat of extradition or deportation.

The extent of past U.S. government actions against Arab activists was learned when the State Department admitted that, in the autumn of 1972, the Nixon administration ordered a massive surveillance campaign — code-named Operation Boulder — allegedly to determine possible or potential relationships with "terrorist" organisations. Operation Boulder greatly expanded the scope and nature of the government's harassment of the Arab community. It was headed by Secretary of State William Rogers and coordinated with the FBI, the immigration and naturalisation departments, the CIA, the cus-



toms and internal revenue services and the transportation department.

Abdeen Jabara, a political activist and the lawyer for Ziad Abu 'Ein, was one target of Operation Boulder. In a lawsuit against the FBI, Jabara found out that he had been wire-tapped from 1967 to 1975 without any official charges being made against him. The FBI and Justice Department admitted that information about him was obtained from domestic U.S. Zionist organisations and distributed to three unnamed foreign countries and seventeen federal government agencies.

It is widely assumed that the Reagan administration will continue and intensify the surveillance and harassment of politically active Arabs residing in the U.S. Among the administration's first steps has been to tighten and politicise U.S. immigration procedures and laws. There are at least six different laws pending before the U.S. congress that will permit the U.S. government to deport aliens who participate in activities hostile to U.S. foreign policy goals. In the U.S. senate judiciary committee, arch-liberal Edward Kennedy and arch-conservative Strom Thurmond have jointly sponsored a bill that would transfer the determination of political exception judgements in U.S. extradition law from the courts to the secretary of state. This law, if passed, would represent a historic departure in Western jurisprudence, which traditionally has been moving to put the decision-making in the hands of the judiciary. It would also thoroughly politicise the decision. It would profoundly undermine the intent of Western extradition law, which has sought to minimise third party involvement in a foreign conflict. This, in part, was what Ziad's case was all about. The U.S. government, by extraditing Ziad, has for the first time legally sided with Israel in the Palestine conflict. The ramifications can only bode trouble for politically active Palestinians in the U.S. Indeed, the Reagan administration recently appointed as U.S. immigration service commissioner the vice-president of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, who in 1981 chaired a record-breaking fund appeal for Israel.

— Middle East International

Tanaka faces trial yet still powerful

By Yuko Nakamikado

The Lockheed payoff scandal that rocked Japan's ruling establishment six years ago is about to move to a crucial stage with potentially explosive political repercussions, according to political sources.

A series of court rulings, including a judgement in the case involving former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka later this year, will mark a crucial chapter in the story of alleged bribes by America's Lockheed Aircraft Corporation to help sales of L-1011 TriStar airliners to Japan's all Nippon Airways.

Late this month, on January 26, the Tokyo District Court will give its verdict on charges brought against six current or former executives of the Japanese domestic airline which purchased Lockheed TriStars under alleged indirect pressure from Mr. Tanaka.

All Nippon Airways Chairman Tokuji Wakasa and five former executives of the airline have all pleaded not guilty to charges of perjury in parliament by denying receipt of Lockheed financial kickbacks for the purchase of TriStar or violation of foreign exchange control laws by failing to seek approval from the Bank of Japan to receive the money.

In February or March the Tokyo court will rule on bribery charges against former transport minister Tomisashu Hashimoto, 80, and the former parliamentary vice transport minister Takayuki Sato, 53.

They are accused of receiving bribes from Maruhani Trading House, which served as agents of Lockheed in Japan, at the initiative of Mr. Wakasa. According to the prosecution they used their influence to delay introduction of wide-bodied aircraft into Japan until All Nippon Airways was ready to buy.

In March or April, the prosecution will demand a sentence against Mr. Tanaka, who remains a formidable political force in Japan although he resigned as prime minister in disgrace in 1974 for alleged irregular financial dealings and less than two years later suffered the humiliation of being arrested for his alleged part in the Lockheed scandal.

Legal sources said the Tokyo district would probably announce its judgement on the charges against the 63-year-old Mr. Tanaka in September or later in the year.

Mr. Tanaka, who tearfully ple-

aded not guilty of taking a 500 million yen (\$2.27 million) bribe from Lockheed for allegedly putting pressure on All Nippon Airways while in office and violating foreign exchange control laws, is confident he will be found not guilty, his aides say.

Mr. Tanaka is expected to argue in court over the next few months that a prime minister has no authority to urge a commercial airline to purchase a specific type of aircraft.

Both Mr. Suzuki and Mr. Ohira were dependent on Mr. Tanaka's support to emerge as prime ministers of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

Mr. Tanaka's still dominant influence in the LDP was graphically underlined on New Year's day when nearly 400 conservative politicians, including cabinet ministers, went to his private mansion in Tokyo to pay him their respects.

Although he now sits in parliament as an independent, Mr. Tanaka is, in fact, the leader of the biggest of five factions in the LDP, giving him the power to make or break prime ministers.

He is regarded by Japanese as the most important political figure in Japan. When he suffered a coughing bout a year ago, politicians on foreign trips raced home and share prices plunged on the Tokyo stock exchange.

Despite his enormous political authority, Mr. Tanaka, according to Japanese political observers, suffered setbacks last year because of a court ruling on one of 16 defendants in the Lockheed bribery trial and testimony against another defendant.

Business tycoon Kenji Osano, a close friend of Mr. Tanaka and a big shareholder of All Nippon Airways who, the prosecution charged, had put pressure on behalf of Mr. Tanaka on the airline to buy TriStars, was given a one year jail sentence last year for perjury in parliament.

Mr. Osano, who had pleaded not guilty, immediately appealed to a higher court.

And the ex-wife of Mr. Tanaka's former secretary testified in court that her then husband nodded in approval when asked if he had delivered 500 million yen (\$2.27 million), the alleged bribe money, to Mr. Tanaka's residence. Her former husband denied the allegation in court, arguing she was not qualified as a witness.

— Reuters

Last 33 days of Sadat

By Mohamed Sid Ahmed

Thirteen days elapsed between the third of September, the day Sadat clamped down on all opposition forces in Egypt, and the sixth of October, the day he was assassinated by Islamic fundamentalists while reviewing the Victory Day parade. There is much we have yet to learn about the last thirty-three days of Sadat's regime. History will probably reveal that they were even more dramatic than the six months preceding the downfall of Farouk, which started with the burning of Cairo on 26 January 1952 and ended with the Free Officers' takeover on 23 July. In both cases, the last days of the regime saw the system it represented go berserk.

To the end, the West assumed that Sadat still enjoyed widespread popularity and that opposition to his regime was marginal and elitist. The absence of any visible manifestations of grief at his passing proved this assumption wrong. Sadat, though unable to honour his pledge that the peace drive be initiated would be a launching pad for Egypt's economic takeoff to prosperity, was relatively successful in preventing economic discontent, which affected the bulk of the people, from becoming fuel for the political opposition to that peace drive. He was able to avoid a repeat performance of the January 1977 bread riots, thanks not only to massive U.S. economic aid (approximately \$1 billion a year), but also to the tacit support of the oil-rich Arabs who, while contributing to his regime's political isolation from the Arab world after the Camp David accords, maintained an active economic intercourse with Egypt. Remittances from Egyptians working in other Arab countries represented about one fourth of the national income. The Arab regimes which continued to employ Egyptians were not prepared to punish Egypt to the point of punishing themselves by pushing Egypt into becoming another Iran. If economic discontent was not the decisive factor in the growing grass roots opposition to the

regime, as it turned out, cultural-religious alienation certainly was.

Muslims and Copts

Sadat projected his peace initiative as a bid to unite the three monotheistic religions against atheism. In fact, this was a fore-runner, in religious idiom, of the proposition later put forward by Reagan that a strategic consensus should be built up between Israel and the Arab moderates in face of the Soviet threat (a code word for all — including indigenous — forms of revolutionary "subversion" or the "destabilisation" of Western oil interests in the region).

In fact, relations between the three monotheistic religions in Egypt have never been as strained as they became after Sadat launched his peace initiative. To the Islamic groups, whose existence and proliferation Sadat had initially encouraged, he appeared to have alienated himself from Islam and to have identified himself with the Judeo-Christian West. In this logic, the Copts were seen as the main beneficiaries of the re-normalisation of relations with Israel — of a Jewish component into Egyptian society, in that they could then better resist attempts to make Shari'a the source of all Egyptian legislation. Their status as an integral component of Egyptian society was being challenged by the Muslim fundamentalists who, increasingly, regarded them as a Trojan horse of the Judeo-Christian West in Egypt.

Not surprisingly, the validity and legitimacy of this logic was challenged by the Copts who, under the leadership of their militant pope, Shenouda III, stood up to the Islamic fundamentalist groups. Thus, within the framework of Sadat's peace drive, Muslims and Copts were placed on a collision course. Further, with his clampdown on all forces opposed to normalisation of relations with Israel, including imams and priests, both Muslims and Copts felt that they were being persecuted for the sake of the Jews.

Egypt's new president now

faces a situation where peace with Israel appears to be possible only at the expense of social peace inside Egypt and vice-versa. He must, on the one hand, satisfy Israel's requirements and, on the other, find the means to diffuse inter tensions and to consolidate the power structure and, ultimately, the ability to fulfil the country's commitments. Because Mubarak is not Sadat, Israel will be still more demanding on the issue of normalisation of relations between the two countries, not only to test the new president, but possibly even as a condition for evacuation.

New Israel wants linkage

According to the peace treaty, normalisation is the trade-off for evacuation and, for Israel, the guarantee of the irreversibility of the peace process. And, again because Mubarak is not Sadat, from the other flank the Arabs are offering Mubarak the opportunity to bring Egypt back into the Arab fold. With the authority of the state challenged by Islamic fundamentalists, whose opposition had developed with Sadat's assassination into civil disobedience and outright acts of insurrection, the temptation to assert Egypt's identity by coming to terms with various political opposition forces throughout the Arab world, as well as inside Egypt, becomes irresistible.

Mubarak has tried to separate the issue of peace with Israel from that of social peace inside Egypt. On the first issue, on which depends the vital problems of getting back the remaining part of Sinai, Mubarak has affirmed his commitment to the Camp David accords. On the second issue, unlike Sadat who antagonised all opposition forces, he seeks to differentiate between them, and to isolate Islamic fundamentalists from the others. A number of prominent figures, of different political shades, arrested by Sadat, have already been released by Mubarak.

However, many remain in detention, some on charges of conspiring with the Soviet Union. It will be remembered that this charge was brought by Sadat days

after the people in question had already been arrested on the original charge of stirring up — directly or indirectly — sectarian "reaction". In an interview with a Western correspondent shortly after Sadat's death, Mubarak admitted that there was no Soviet plot. Whether in following the Soviet plot theory through Mubarak is trying to have these detainees legally cleared by the state security court of a severe criminal charge, or whether his much vaunted opening to the opposition will be a selective one, excluding not only the Islamic fundamentalists but also political figures to be held up to Egypt's allies as representatives of a "Soviet threat", remains to be seen.

The Israeli radio has already described the release of the 31 political figures as a departure from Sadat's policies. This raises the question whether Israel will accept that Mubarak's approach to Egypt's internal problems and to its peace with Israel are two unrelated issues. When Camp David accords were being negotiated, the Israeli team insisted that the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty be separated from the issue of Palestinian autonomy. It now appears that the Israeli government would like to see some sort of linkage between the two issues, i.e. not only that the autonomy talks be resumed, but also that the withdrawal from Sinai be dependent upon what the Begin government would consider the successful outcome of these talks. In other words, for Egypt to regain Sinai, it will have to adopt the Begin stand on the Palestinian issue, and thus turn its bridges with the Arabs.

However, Israel's bid to create such a linkage comes up against the fact that it is not formally provided for in the Camp David accords. Begin's past performance gives good reason to believe that Israel will make its point otherwise, if not in Sinai, then elsewhere in the Arab world, thus confronting Mubarak with a challenge similar to the one Sadat had to face after Israel's raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor earlier this year.

— Middle East International

ECONOMY

Dollar rises, gold remains low

LONDON, Jan. 12 (A.P.)—The American dollar rose in early trading today to its highest level in months. Gold bullion steadied at a low for more than two years.

European foreign exchange dealers said the dollar's strength was based on higher Eurodollar and American interest rates which made the U.S. currency more attractive to investors.

The dollar was at its highest level since Sept. 1 against the Italian lire, Oct. 28 for the West German mark and Dutch guilder, Oct. 29 in relation to the strong Swiss franc, Dec. 14 for the French franc, Nov. 6 the Canadian dollar and Nov. 6 against the Japanese yen, while the British pound was at its lowest since Dec. 18.

Gold bullion was hit hard by the dollar's strength because speculators could get a higher return from investing in dollars than they could from gold.

Gold closed yesterday at its lowest level since Nov. 20, 1979 in both London and Zurich.

Mid-morning dollar rates compared to late Monday:

2.2955 West German marks, up from 2.2800
1.8627 Swiss francs, up from 1.8472
5.8275 French francs, up from 5.7900
1.226.25 Italian lire, up from 1.215.75
2.5130 Dutch guilders, up from 2.4990
1.1913 Canadian dollars, up from 1.1895

The British pound sank to \$1.8765, from 1.8923 late yesterday.

Earlier in Tokyo, where trading ends just as Europe's business day begins, the dollar rose to a closing 223.20 yen from 222.78 late yesterday. Later in London, the dollar eased to 223.15 yen.

London's five bullion houses fixed a morning recommended gold price of \$389.25 a troy ounce, up from 389.00 late yesterday.

U.K. train drivers start 2-day strike

LONDON, Jan. 12 (R)—Peace talks between British Rail and the railway unions collapsed last night and train drivers signalled the start of a 48-hour national strike.

Leaders of the drivers' union Aslef said early today that no trains would run in Britain from about 2200 GMT tonight until Friday morning and there would be another two-day strike next week.

The union, which represents more than 20,000 drivers on the

In Zurich, the metal traded at a median \$387.58, unchanged from yesterday's close.

Earlier in Hong Kong, gold fell \$5.61 to close at 390.59.

The dispute is over a three per cent pay rise for railwaymen, the second instalment of an 11 per cent settlement last summer. British Rail says it will only pay up in exchange for higher productivity, which in the case of the drivers means abandoning an eight-hour day and working shifts of seven to nine hours.

Reagan faces more dilemmas of poor economic performance

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (R)—The weakening of the U.S. economy at a time of sharp money supply growth and sizeable looming budget deficits is increasing the dilemmas of the Reagan administration and the central bank, according to Wall Street economists.

Unemployment rose sharply to 8.9 per cent in December from 8.4 per cent in November and looks set to hit a post-war record of over nine per cent early this year.

This is adding to political pressures and opposition Democrats say the worsening jobs picture has reinforced the need to get high interest rates down through an alternative budget programme that would include cuts in military spending.

President Reagan, for whom an increased military programme has so far been sacrosanct, may be preparing to raise some taxes at the urging of top administration officials who believe it is becoming imperative to reduce the growing federal budget deficits, which have undermined confidence on Wall Street.

But an influential Republican congressman, Jack Kemp, predicted this week that Mr. Reagan would refuse to raise taxes in 1983 and 1984, though this was forecast last week by Treasury Secretary Donald Regan.

Newspaper reports have said the president has tentatively decided to double federal excise taxes

on tobacco, liquor and petrol. But Mr. Kemp, the architect of the administration's tax-cut programme, said tax increases were not a foregone conclusion.

He said in a television interview that raising taxes would wreck chances of a recovery in the economy this summer or early in 1983.

Mr. Kemp said high unemployment and the recession had not been caused by the administration's tax cuts but by the Federal Reserve Board's "erratic monetary policy" and high interest rates. He blamed the central bank for causing a breakdown in financial markets, adding that its policy lacked credibility.

"I believe the Fed welcomes the recession...trying to use unemployment as an answer, hasn't been and won't be in the future", the congressman said.

He urged Mr. Reagan to pressure the Fed to change its tight money policy and noted that in the two years of Paul Volcker's term as chairman of the central bank there had been two recessions in the United States.

Despite the weakening of the economy, the key measure of the U.S. money supply has been rising at an annual 11 per cent rate during the past eight weeks, far above the new annual target range of the Federal Reserve, which is 2.5 to 5.5 per cent.

If the Fed were to follow monetarist principles, it would stem further growth in bank reserves in order to prevent further rises in money supply and a possible resurgence in inflation.

But a stricter money-market stance would encourage higher interest rates, reversing the recent downward trend which has been welcomed by other nations struggling in recession, and threaten to make the U.S. recession worse.

Henry Kaufman, of the Salomon Brothers brokerage house, said: "The Federal Reserve is now on the horns of a dilemma."

Fears that money supply figures to be announced on Friday will show another large rise have increased concern about money growth, although figures issued last Friday for the week to December 30 showed a decline, economists said.

An early payout of social security cheques before the new year weekend is likely to swell money supply substantially for the week ended January 6. Early estimates are for a rise in the M-1 measure of cash and cheques in circulation of between \$5 billion to \$10 billion.

Analysts said the M-1b figures for the subsequent two weeks might be affected by the U.S. Steel Corporation's acquisition of Marathon Oil, for which \$3.8 billion worth of cheques will be issued today.

The strong growth in money supply is one factor cited as evidence of an end to the recession, which officially started in August according to the National Bureau of Economic Research, a private organisation which dates U.S. business cycles.

But most financial analysts believe the recession has further to run. Economists at Aubrey G. Lanston said: "There are persuasive grounds for expecting that the recession will be deeper and more prolonged than generally expected."

Most economists, including Mr. Kaufman, believe that the central bank will not tighten its monetary stance and that U.S. interest rates will not rise significantly in the near future.

Mr. Kaufman said: "Considering the latest economic indicators, the Fed's assumption may well be that money growth will taper off following next week's hike."

"If so, this would suggest that there is an even chance that the Fed will soon lower the discount rate and allow the funds rate (for overnight interbank lending) to trade in the 11 to 12 per cent range."

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Saudis to construct major refinery

MANAMA, Jan. 12 (A.P.)—First-phase contracts for construction of a major refinery were signed in Riyadh yesterday by Shell and the Saudi state company Petromin.

The official Saudi Press Agency said today that the contracts cover plans for construction, supply of equipment and installation related to the refinery, which will start operation by the end of 1984.

Capacity is projected at 251 barrels daily, with the bulk of refined products going to export markets.

The refinery will serve as a base for petrochemical industries in Al-Jubeil area and will require a 1,000-strong skilled workforce, partly Saudis who are now being trained in the Netherlands and Britain.

"The capacity of the refinery and the quality of equipment used will make it one of the most important in the world," the agency said.

Total cost was not given.

U.N. space programme to cost \$5m

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 12 (A.P.)—A programme of space-related activities to be recommended to the upcoming Unispace 82 Conference in Vienna would cost about \$5 million a year, a planning committee was told yesterday.

Conference Secretary-General Yash Pal of India said the programme, recommended by a preparatory committee, includes expansion of space applications, studies by an advisory board of experts and fellowships for training in space subjects.

Mr. Pal gave the estimate to the advisory committee to the preparatory committee for the second U.N. conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space, Unispace 82, for short.

The conference is scheduled for August 9-21. Financing for the programmes could come from a voluntary fund which would receive pledges at the conference, Mr. Pal said.

Deputy secretaries-general of the conference will include an American yet to be announced, Robert Bortzmeyer of France and G. Mashevich of the Soviet Union, Mr. Pal said.

He said A.H. Abdel Ghani of Egypt, Peter Bormann of East Germany and J.J. Tasso of Argentina would be senior advisers and N. Jasentuliyana of Sri Lanka executive secretary.

Saudis to establish training centres

MANAMA, Jan. 12 (A.P.)—Saudi Arabia and Japan signed today an agreement to establish two desalination research and training centres at a cost of \$37.4 million.

The official Saudi Press Agency said the project entails establishing an institute for desalination technology equipped for research on various aspects of desalination techniques and a complex of nine workshops to train 300 technicians annually. It also provides for exchange of information on desalination technology.

The agreement was signed by the executive manager of the Japanese Agency for International Cooperation and the Saudi minister of agriculture and irrigation.

Esso, Shell to sue bad motor oil dealers

MANAMA, Jan. 12 (A.P.)—The Esso and Shell oil companies were reported today to have initiated legal action against an unnamed company which used their names to export "huge quantities" of bad motor oil to the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

A U.A.E. ministry of petroleum spokesman was quoted by Al Khaleej newspaper as saying that the names of other oil majors were used in the fraudulent operation.

Only Esso and Shell were contacted, the spokesman said. No further details were given outside of saying that the two companies had denied any connection with the bad oil deal and said that they will sue those responsible.

Al Khaleej's report was distributed here by the Gulf News Agency.

Yamani expects further reduction in oil prices

BEIRUT, Jan. 12 (A.P.)—Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani was quoted today as saying he expects a further drop in oil prices ranging from 50 to 70 cents a barrel and ruled out any chance soon of an Arab oil embargo against the United States.

"The market today is not a seller's market in which an embargo can be imposed," Sheikh Yamani was quoted as saying in an interview published by the London-based magazine Al-Dustour. It went on to the newstands in Beirut today.

The magazine said by the "sellers' market" Sheikh Yamani meant a market where demand exceeds supply, a situation that would enable sellers to control a market affairs.

Al-Dustour did not tie its question about chances of a new Arab oil embargo to the current Arab-Israeli conflict over Israel's annexation of Syria's Golan Heights. But it said the question was asked within the context of Yamani's insistence that the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) should stay out of politics in order to survive.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Jan. 12 (R)—Equities and government bonds finished lower after a dull session, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down six points at 524.6.

Equities were marked down at the outset after last night's falls on Wall Street, prompted by fears of higher U.S. interest rates. Weaker sterling and U.K. industrial unrest served to keep turnover to a minimum, dealers added.

Falls of around 4p were common while Bowater, Tate and Lyle and Hawker Siddeley were off 6p or 7p. U.S. shares were also easy but gold shares finished above the worst in places.

Government bonds ended with falls stretching to ½ point at the long end in light turnover, dealers said. They noted no reaction to December's central government borrowing figures.

Banks were weak after yesterday's reported rejection by the Monopolies Commission of both bids for the Royal Bank of Scotland. The major clearers fell between 3p and 5p and Bank of Scotland was down 7p but Royal Bank itself managed a 2p gain.

Insurances were mixed and in lower stores Habitat ended 5p down after news the agreed merger with Mothercare would not be referred to the Monopolies Commission. P and O and Turner and Newall rose 1p and 3p respectively against the general trend.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

8:30 Koran
8:50 Cartoons
9:10 Children's Programme
9:30 Children's Programme
9:50 Local Programme
10:10 Local Programme
10:30 News in Arabic
10:50 Arabic Series
11:00 Arabic Series
11:10 Local Programme
11:30 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Management
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Comedy: Benson
9:10 Documentary: Prince Regent
10:00 News in English
10:15 Dallas

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM
& 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Headlines
10:03 Morning Show
10:30 30 Minute Theatre
11:00 Signing off
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 North by Sea
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 French Pop Stars
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:03 Story Time
18:30 Jibril Jibril
19:30 News Desk (News Bulletin, Press Review, News Reports)
19:10 News Reports

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30

News, pop music, features, listeners' questions. 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "Space and Man". 18:30 Now Music USA

19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

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14:00 Jeddah (SV)
14:50 Bucharest (Tarom)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Paris (AF)
16:45 Bangkok
17:00 Cairo
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17:50 Zurich (SR)
18:00 Cairo
20:30 Frankfurt (LH)
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
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BOMBAY, Jan. 12 (R) — Pakistan, showing superior pace and stickwork, retained the World Hockey Cup when they beat West Germany 3-1 in the final today.

The fleet-footed Pakistanis recovered from a 1-0 deficit after five minutes to lead 2-1 at halftime and a third goal in the 40th minute sealed their success.

Fire-crackers were hurled in the stands as the triumphant Pakistanis hugged each other and cried in joy.

Team manager Brigadier M.H. Atif said: "We had a bad patch in the beginning when we missed some chances but I am glad we won and the trophy remains in Asia."

Within moments Mazoor Junior scored after dribbling his way through and winger Kalim Ullah increased the margin to 3-1 when he converted a penalty stroke in the 40th minute.

Stenmark's record 64th World Cup success was by .37 of a second. Franz Gruher of Austria led after the first leg and took second place from American Phil Mahre, who still leads the World Cup standings with 170 points. Steomark is second with 109 and Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein third with 65.

The two teams are to be announced just before the match begins. English star Ian Botham, reputed to be one of the best all-rounders in the world, and English wicketkeeper Bob Taylor were

Exuding confidence on the eve of the test, Indian captain Sunil Gavaskar said, "I hope we will be having a celebration at the end of the fifth day."

should jump to five spades, asking his partner to bid slam if he held a diamond control. What about the club suit? That hasn't been mentioned anywhere. How is

With a singleton in the suit to question, responder should bid a small slam in the agreed-upon trump suit. (If there is a choice of suits, responder simply selects the

What's in Newsweek?

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West Indian opener Gordon

Australia's chance of making the final depends on winning a

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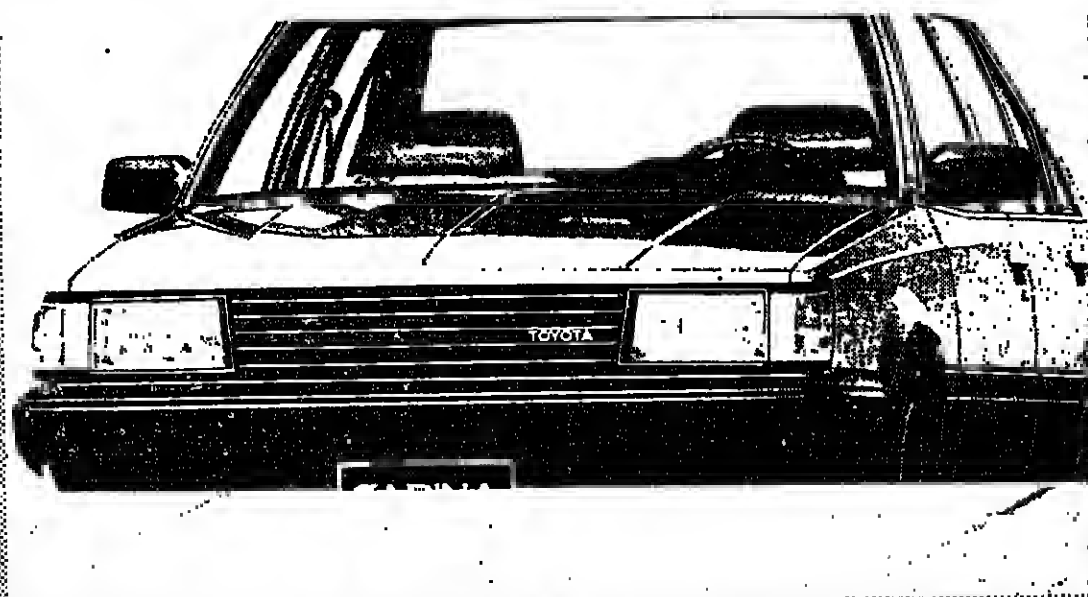
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AN ELUSIVE PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST: The deadline for Israel's Sinai evacuation seems firm.

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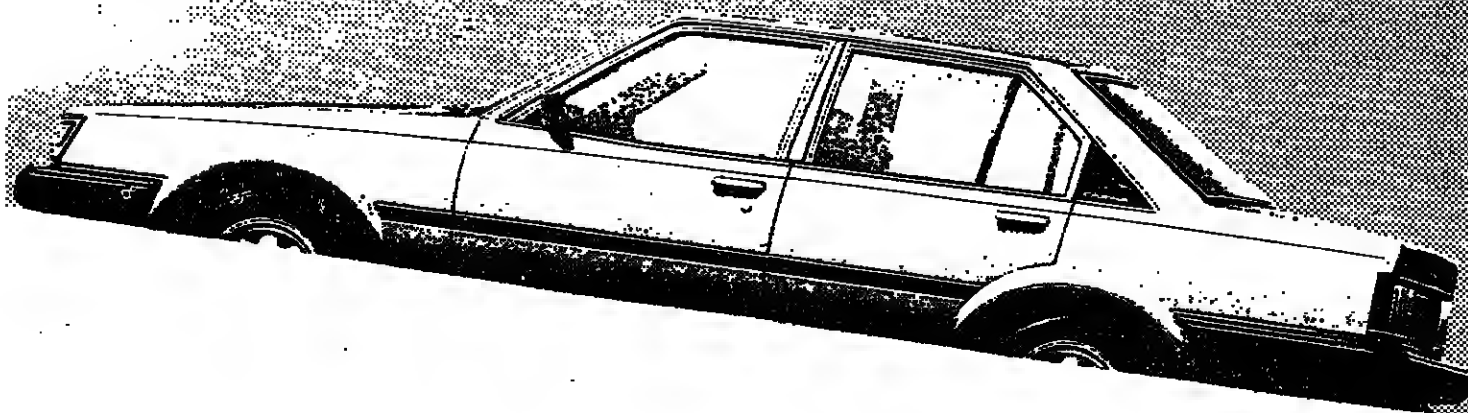
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TOYOTA

FEATURES

Volunteers struggle to save Land's End

By Tony Barber
Reuters

LONDON—After seeing London Bridge sold to the United States, a group dedicated to preserving Britain's heritage is battling to save another landmark falling into American hands.

The landmark is Land's End, the rocky cliff top that juts out into the Atlantic Ocean as the most southerly point of the British mainland.

The National Trust, biggest conservation group in Britain, has launched a fund to try to raise enough money to outbid an American syndicate for the weather-beaten headland that is one of the main tourist attractions in Cornwall.

Of course the Americans do not intend to transplant Land's End like they did London Bridge, which spanned the Thames from 1831 to 1968. It was taken down stone by stone and rebuilt on a Desert Lake in Arizona and now rates as the biggest tourist attraction after the awesome Grand Canyon.

Likewise the Queen Mary, once the pride of British ocean liners, was sold to U.S. interests and is now berthed at Long Beach, California, as a popular leisure centre.

The Queen Elizabeth, its sister ship, suffered a worse fate when purchased by Hong Kong interests

to be a floating university. It caught fire and sank in Hong Kong harbour in 1972. It was salvaged and sold as scrap.

An anonymous U.S. syndicate has expressed an interest in buying Land's End to develop the rugged beauty spot as a major tourist attraction. Already it is visited by two to three million people a year, though not much developed.

The asking price from owner Charles Neaves-Hill is £1.75 million. It has been in his family for more than 900 years—since given to his ancestors by William, the Conqueror after he invaded England in 1066.

The National Trust thinks Land's End is over-priced and its advisers put the commercial value at around £1 million. The Trust is desperately trying to raise enough money to put in a bid. The Trust says the owner could afford to accept a lower offer from it because of tax advantages in selling something considered national heritage to national institutions.

The Trust asked the government to contribute £500,000

but was refused.

This was a severe setback for the Trust because it has not had much success with its public appeal, collecting less than £10,000 since Land's End was offered for sale two months ago.

"We reckon our chances of being able to make an offer are about 50-50," said a Trust spokesman.

The agents handling the sale of Land's End decline to say how many interested parties there are.

But Trust officials feel it will most likely go to an overseas bidder. They say the British investors do not have the money to outbid Americans and Arabs.

The last two decades have seen some of Britain's finest art treasures go abroad.

Experts say Yale University in the United States now boasts the finest collection of British art in the world.

Hard-pressed British galleries find it hard to compete on the open market for renowned British paintings or other famous works of art.

A recent case in point was the Manchester City Art Gallery, which made a big fund-raising effort to buy a classic 17th century French painting, Nicholas Poussin's Holy Family With Infant St. John.

But it could only come up with £78,000 and saw the masterpiece sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, California, for £1.8 million.

Private British owners of art collections say they are often forced to sell valuable paintings because of the crippling effects of persistent double-digit inflation and high taxes.

Another reason that many prize works of art are sold is to meet heavy death duties.

Trams to reappear in France



This is what a new tram car will look like

The tram was thought to be doomed, buried for ever: it had been decided, in the name of progress, that the good old tramway service in towns was of no more use. So it's something of a surprise today to learn that the tram is making a comeback and even being considered as a means of transport for the future.

A fine revenge after 25 long years in limbo. In the fifties, it's true, the trams were sent to the scrap-iron dealers. The streets were left clear for a new idol, the private automobile. Only three towns in France—Saint-Etienne, Lille and Marseille—kept the trams, and even then used them in a very limited way only. It was somewhat unwise for France to do away with them so thoroughly, for, elsewhere in the world, some 300 towns still use trams every day. They include Cologne, Geneva, Brussels, Berlin.

So why a comeback for the tram in France just at this moment? For the simple reason that the crisis in fuel and power is encouraging

cities and countries to look for former means of transport which might well be more economical than buses and cars and yet well adapted to conditions in average-sized towns.

In 1975, the State Secretary for Transport in France launched a contest for the creation of a tramway system. The contest was won by "Alstom-Atlantique" (the top company for railways construction in Lyon) at the head of a consortium which included the "Compagnie Industrielle de matériel de Transport" (CIMT-Lorraine), "Francorail MTE" and "Traction CEM Oerlikon". Early in November, the State and the industrialists signed the convention which has given a real boost to the new development of the tramway. The contract includes a State subsidy of 14 million francs and a loan of 10 million francs by the ANVAR ("Agence Nationale pour la Valorisation de la Recherche") the national agency for aid to research.

However, the tramway material will have little in common with the noisy, creaking, jolting and wheezing contraptions of yesteryear. Since those days, streamlining and technological innovation have arrived on the scene. The new

French tram will be in the form of two carriages in aluminium, connected together and 28 metres long altogether. The rails will be elegant. The trams will be able to transport 168 people at 70 kilometres per hour. The power is electric, thus non-polluting for the atmosphere. The resilient wheels make very little noise and the suspension gives flexibility and considerable comfort for the passengers. There won't be any jolts in stopping and starting, either: braking and acceleration will be done very granddaddy. And a power recuperator will enable 30 per cent of the energy used in braking to be recovered.

Investing in these trams will be particularly profitable for average-sized towns of 150,000 inhabitants, which have big transport problems but not lot of money to spend. For not only do these trams use little fuel, they also have a life expectancy of 25 years and need hardly any maintenance. They pay their way at 5,000 passengers per hour, compared with 30,000 for the underground "metro" in Paris. Nantes will be the first town to get trams—in 1984 but many others are interested, too, including Toulouse, Strasbourg, Bordeaux, Grenoble.

— Radio France Internationale

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DUGAR

GANTE

UNBOYT

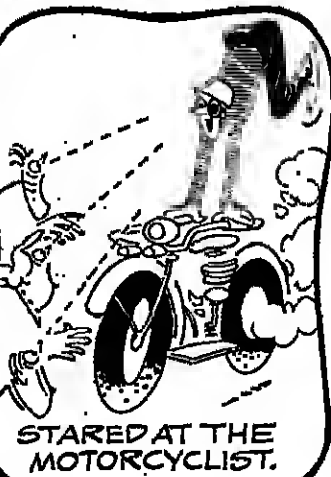
TIGBLE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DEMON JADED INHALE FLATLY

Answer: What the musical accountant did to the books—"FIDDLER" WITH THEM



STARED AT THE MOTORCYCLIST.

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson

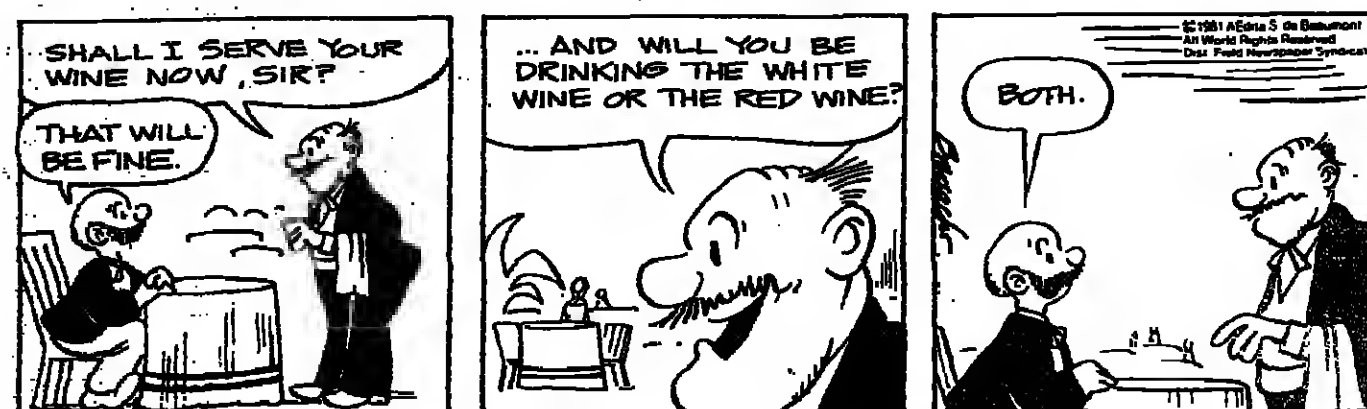


"At first we were afraid it was just a loose nut—but to our relief we found something serious."

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Early in the day is the best time to get together with experts and obtain the data you need to get ahead in your line of endeavor. Come to a better understanding with loved one.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Attend to those details that will help clear up a problem that has troubled you in the past. Try to avoid arguments.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Go after personal aims in a direct way and get excellent results. Become friendly with persons who can be helpful to you.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Engage in civic affairs which could give you added prestige. Show others that you are a most reliable person.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You are now able to get the information you need for new ventures you have in mind. Avoid a troublemaker.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You can now handle credit and debit matters intelligently and get excellent results. Use orthodox business methods for best results.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Know exactly what associates expect of you and then cooperate to the best of your ability. Discuss money matters with an expert.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) The planets are favorable and you can make advancements in career matters now. Think along more constructive lines.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Take time for recreation since it could remove any tensions you may have. Your creativity is highest in the morning.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Take steps to see that home conditions are improved. Increased study on a new project could bring more abundance.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Don't neglect routine affairs and everything works out better for you and associates. Be as efficient as you can.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Engage in practical affairs that could lead to greater income in the future. Analyze your progress in the evening.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Making yourself more attractive through health treatments is wise at this time. Take part in activities you enjoy.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be precise but there is also loftiness of thought here, so be sure to provide with a good education so that this life can be a happy and successful one. Be sure to give spiritual and ethical training early in life.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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Telephone Operator
Doorman/Porter

HOUSE KEEPING: Assistant Housekeeper
Chief Laundry
Housemen
Laundry Employees

KITCHEN: Sous-Chef
Cooks
Cook Helpers

STEWARDESS: Chief Steward
Dishwashers/Cleaners

RESTAURANT: Headwaiter
Supervisors
Barman
Waiters-Waitresses

ADMINISTRATION: Purchasing Agent
F & B Controller
Restaurant Cashiers
Secretaries

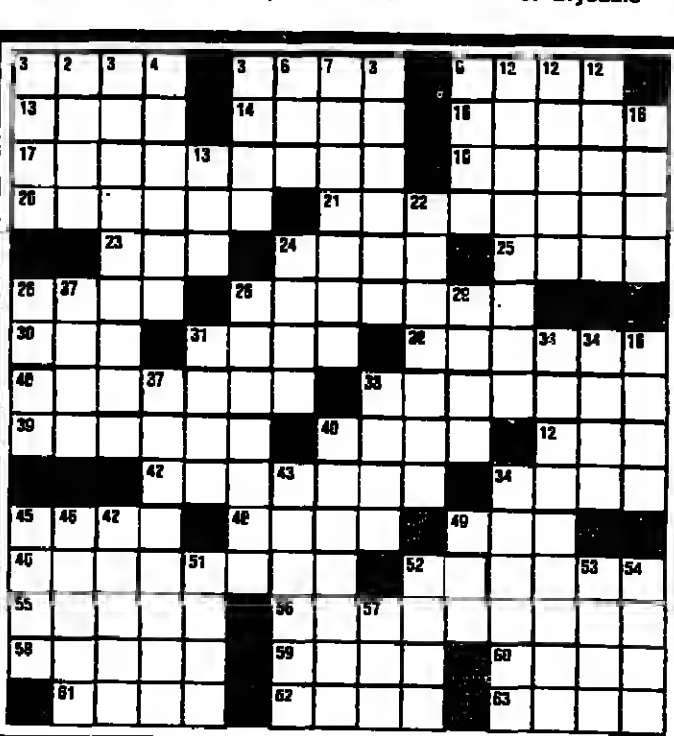
OTHERS: Tennis/Squash Instructor
Life Guard
Shop Salesgirl
Taxi Drivers
Chief Gardener
Florist

Please submit in person your complete curriculum vitae (C.V.) to the personnel department at the Amman Crown Hotel (near the T.V. station), tel. 71256/78468, or write to P.O. Box 1318, Amman, Jordan.

GAUER HOTEL

THE Daily Crossword By John H. Hates

ACROSS	21 Cheese additives	41 Hubbub	12 — nous
1 South American rodent	23 Hesitant sounds	42 Serenely	16 Facility
5 Egyptian native	24 Gamewit	43 Go under	18 Printing units
9 Network of nerves	25 Suits to —	44 Unique abbr.	22 Hot
13 Actress	26 Rabbit	45 Ballot	24 Auto or pluto
14 Claire and namesakes	28 Succeed	46 RR atop	26 Flemish artist
15 Waikiki's Island	30 Actress	47 Abominate	27 Guinness
16 —'s own (unaided)	31 Jacob's first wife	48 Mountain top	28 Reflective
17 Bishop's headquarters	32 Course of study	49 Assuage	29 Formerly, once
19 Court star's org.	33 Charitable	50 Aware of	31 Suggestive emirk
20 "Old Folks —"	34 Mosaic piece	51 Wolf	33 Peacemaking
	35 Public tiffa	52 Ms. Ferber	34 Land of the green
	36 Unwanted growth	53 Kilimanjaro sight	35 Moist
		54 Down gallery	37 Sedentary
		55 At one's — (stumped)	38 London
		56 Golf term	40 At one's — (stumped)
		57 Holds up progress	43 Golf term
		58 Places to convalesce	44 Holds up progress
		59 Appeal	45 Jockey
		60 Sande	47 Jockey
		61 The sun	49 The sun
		51 Abound	52 A Turner
		53 Vagrant	54 Sufficient
		55 Catches	56 Sufficient
		57 Landlord's term	57 Drysdale



WORLD

'China will never accept any unilateral decision' Peking blasts U.S. decision on weapon sales to Taiwan

PEKING, Jan. 12 (Agencies) — China lodged a "strong protest" today against the U.S. government for announcing its stand on arms sales to Taiwan while U.S.-Chinese talks on the subject still were going on, a foreign ministry spokesman said.

"The question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is a major issue affecting China's sovereignty which must be settled through discussions between the U.S. and the Chinese governments," the spokesman said.

"The Chinese government will never accept any unilateral decision made by the U.S. government," he said.

The U.S. State Department announced yesterday that President Ronald Reagan has rejected a long-standing Taiwan request to buy advanced fighter planes.

But a State Department spokesman said Taiwan would be allowed to continue co-production arrangement under which it does much of the manufacturing work in Taiwan on its present mainstay fighter, the U.S.-designed F-5E.

The Chinese spokesman said, "The question of U.S. sale of arms

including airplanes to Taiwan is being discussed between the Chinese government and the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge who is now on a special trip in Peking.

"The U.S. government has announced its decision to sell airplanes to Taiwan at a time when bilateral talks are going on. The Chinese government hereby lodges a strong protest against this," he added.

The reference to a decision to sell airplanes apparently referred to continuing co-production of the F-5E between Taiwan and Northrop Corp. of the United States.

China contends that U.S. arms

sales keep leaders on Taiwan from listening to Peking's overtures for peaceful reunification. China has proposed that Taiwan could keep its own armed forces after reunification and run its own local affairs, without being forced to adopt socialism.

Another key point is China's stand that the United States, in arms sales and other actions, is treating Taiwan as an independent country rather than a province of China.

Any settlement of the Taiwan question, it has insisted, must be based on genuine U.S. respect for China's sovereignty.

Shahi urges Pakistan, India to better bilateral relations 'before it is too late'

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 12 (A.P.) — Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi today described as the "foremost duty" of leaders in Islamabad and New Delhi to improve bilateral relations "before it is too late."

Mr. Shahi made the appeal at the newly-appointed federal

advisory council session, nominated by the government to fill in the gap left by disbanding parliament.

He said Pakistan's relations with India have "acquired an added importance in the context of recent regional and global developments" — apparently referring to the two-year old Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr. Shahi will meet his Indian counterpart P.V. Narasimha Rao in New Delhi Jan. 28 for talks that are expected to focus on the possibility of concluding a no-war pact.

In view of "drastic and fundamental changes" in the region, Mr. Shahi said it is "the foremost duty of the leadership in both countries to address themselves to the new situation before it is too late."

He said it is time to cast aside differences and seek "new and bold solutions for the old problems."

Attempt to soothe Indian fears

"We in Pakistan are deeply conscious of the need to respond to the imperatives of the grave new situation which is constantly unfolding around South Asia, and we hope that India, as the largest country in our region is also engaged in a similar exercise," he added.

He said Pakistan's acquisition of U.S. arms and economic aid should not be cause for alarm in India. "The suggestion that Pakistan could ever acquire the capa-

TASS says U.S. not serious on arms reduction negotiations

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (R) — The Soviet Union charged today that the United States might be planning to use the Polish crisis to wreck nuclear missile reduction talks which have just resumed in Geneva.

A commentary on the talks by the official news agency TASS said the United States was not taking the negotiations seriously and only agreed to them in the first place to placate its West European allies.

"There are good reasons to think that by artificially whipping up

hysteria over the events in Poland, Washington is preparing the ground for torpedoing the Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms in Europe," TASS said.

The negotiations, which began in November, restarted today after a Christmas recess when the U.S. and Soviet teams met at the American mission in Geneva.

Namibia talks to resume in London

LONDON, Jan. 12 (A.P.) — A six-member South African government delegation arrived here today for talks with U.S. Undersecretary of State for African

Affairs Chester Crocker on the long-standing dispute over South African-controlled Namibia.

The delegation, headed by South African Director-General of Foreign Affairs Brand Fourie, made no comment when members arrived at London's Heathrow airport.

Mr. Crocker was expected to arrive later today or tomorrow for two days of talks with the South Africans, a U.S. embassy spokesman said.

The talks are the latest effort to get agreement by the South Africans and black African states on a revised independence plan for Namibia.

The plan has been drawn up by the Western states which form a "contact group" on the issue — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.

Namibian independence negotiations stalled at talks in Geneva last January because of

Nusrat Bhutto attacks Zia's advisory council

KARACHI, Jan. 12 (R) — The

widow of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, has criticised the formation of a nominated civilian council by Pakistan's military rulers and described members of the body as "hired yes men."

Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto, now leader of her husband's Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), said the *Majlis-i-Shura* (Federal Advisory Council), which held its inaugural session in Islamabad yesterday, could never be a substitute for an

elected parliament.

"The members are hired and selected people who will have to say yes to government proposals," Mrs. Bhutto said. "They are (rubber) stampers," she added in an interview with Reuters in her Karachi home last night.

President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq has asked the council to recommend ways of ending martial law and restoring democracy.

Mr. Bhutto, toppled by Gen. Zia in a coup in July 1977, was executed two years later for allegedly conspiring to murder a political opponent.

His widow, who has made no public political statements since her release last August after being detained for five months in a crackdown on dissidents, said she was breaking her silence now because the time had come to speak out.

Policeman seeks compensation for King Tutankhamen's curse

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12 (A.P.) — A police officer who suffered a stroke after standing in front of the golden mask of King Tutankhamen is questioning in a lawsuit filed against the city whether he was a victim of a curse from the Egyptian king.

Lt. George E. Labrash, 56, who suffered the stroke Sept. 23, 1979, while guarding the 3,000-year-old mask on display in San Francisco, raised the curse question in a sup-

plement to his lawsuit seeking disability compensation for eight months of recuperation.

"Egyptians believed in a curse, pronounced by Osiris, God of the dead, on all who should disturb the dead," Lt. Labrash's attorney and fellow policeman, Michael Vebel, wrote in the supplement. "Was he (Labrash) another victim of the curse?"

Mr. Vebel said he spent a month on research, reading more than 25 books. He said some of the research was guided by archaeologists and Egyptologists at the University of California, Berkeley.

But he said they "don't give much credence" to the curse theory.

The 15-page brief reviews curse theories formulated from the untimely, often abrupt deaths of a dozen people involved with the discovery of King Tut's tomb in 1918 or its public display in more recent times.

In 1980, the city retirement board rejected Lt. Labrash's claim that the stroke was job related. He recently won a \$6,500 state workers' compensation disability award for the illness from its onset to Jan. 2, 1980. The curse argument was not made in either case.

Mr. Vebel said Lt. Labrash may have been affected because he was susceptible to psychic phenomena or "the stressful employment of guarding the most precious piece of the world's greatest archaeological find."

Lt. Labrash returned to work May 28, 1980.

U.N. launches new initiative against South African racism

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 12 (R) — The U.N. Committee against Apartheid has formally launched the international year of mobilisation for sanctions against South Africa, designed to force that country to change its racial policies.

The year was proclaimed by the General Assembly last month.

Speaking to the committee, yesterday Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said South Africa's system of racial apartheid implied a denial of almost every part of the universal declaration of human rights.

Nigerian Ambassador Alhaji Yusuf Maitama-Sule, re-elected chairman of the committee, said many countries had come to accept the need for sanctions against South Africa.

"We must constantly confront the powers which continue to resist sanctions against South Africa and their peoples with a choice between credibility and hypocrisy, with the choice between friendship with a doomed system of apartheid and friendship with most of humanity," he said.

The committee would give priority to consultations with oil-exporting countries and others on the monitoring of an oil embargo, Mr. Maitama-Sule said.

It would also redouble its efforts concerning a sports boycott of South Africa, promote trade union action for sanctions against that country, and mobilise writers, artists, entertainers and others to campaign against apartheid, he said.

In a message to the committee, U.N. General Assembly President Ismat Khatami, of called on governments and individuals to impose sanctions against South Africa.

It was the second time in four days that the new secretary-general, had criticised South African policy.

In a speech last Thursday to the U.N. Council for Namibia, he commended the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) for its cooperation with the U.N. in advancing the cause of Namibian independence. He said when that goal appeared to be in sight, South Africa had several times voiced reservations which caused a setback.

Defiant settlers plant tomatoes in North Sinai

TEL AVIV, Jan. 12 (R) — Defiant Jewish settlers planted tomatoes today in the Sinai desert which Israel is committed to yield up next April under its treaty with Egypt.

Eyewitnesses said about 250 youngsters planted seeds in half-demolished greenhouses as a symbol of determination to resist what many Israelis regard as a damaging retreat from Zionism.

The youngsters, mostly students from rabbinical seminaries, arrived just after midnight at Hor Chuvu settlement in North Sinai, to plant the seeds.

As morning broke, workers arrived to continue demolishing the greenhouses. When they saw the students at work, they stood back and let them carry on, eyewitnesses said.

Police and officials of the Israeli occupation authority awaited orders from their superiors before taking action.

The seed planting took place in fields near the town of Yamit, which has become a focus for ultra-nationalist resistance to Israel's withdrawal from Sinai, occupied in the 1967 Middle East war.

Most of the 2,000 to 3,000 settlers are holding out for higher compensation. A few hundred hard-core nationalists have vowed to stay on no matter how much money is offered, even if it means fighting Israeli soldiers sent to evict them.

The compensation-minded settlers are holding out even against the high awards made last week by a reluctant government in the teeth of strong political criticism.

Opposition politicians, together with some in the coalition of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, argued that the \$265 million offered was more than hard-up Israel could afford.

Israeli newspapers reported that treasury officials were seeking to claw back some of the compensation in taxes and by tying up some of the money in state bonds.

Suzuki orders top priority for defences

TOKYO, Jan. 12 (A.P.) — Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki today instructed defence agency chief Soichiro Ito to give top priority to improvement of air and maritime self defence forces in building up the nation's defence capacity.

Kyodo news service said Mr. Suzuki said it was necessary to cope with the growing demands on Japan as one of the world's leading maritime powers.

Mr. Suzuki stressed that the planned 7.75 per cent increase in defence spending for fiscal 1982 — to a level of 2,586.1 billion yen (about \$11.67 billion) — should not be considered as a reaction to current mounting international tension.

Ex-CIA agent says 'unspoken blackmail' was used for gains

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (A.P.) — Fugitive ex-CIA agent Frank Terpil says he and former agent Edwin Wilson got CIA personnel and contacts for their supply missions and terrorist-training in Libya by using "unspoken blackmail."

In an interview televised last night, Mr. Terpil also said, "We had people besides CIA employees. We had active duty special forces people." He did not, however, mention any names.

"Wilson and myself collectively had enough information and intelligence on current and past operations that would prove to be of great embarrassment to the United States government," Mr. Terpil said.

But, he added, "There were never any overtures made to threaten the CIA, at least on my behalf — it was an unspoken blackmail."

Both Mr. Terpil and Mr. Wilson are under indictment in the United States on charges of supplying Libyan leaders Muammar Qadhafi with arms and training services in the late 1970s.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Le Monde's future leadership in doubt

PARIS, Jan. 12 (A.P.) — The future leadership of the prestigious French newspaper *Le Monde* was in doubt today following a vote by the newspaper's journalists rescinding their appointment of Claude Julien as *Le Monde*'s editor and publisher beginning in 1983. Mr. Julien, editor of the monthly *Le Monde Diplomatique*, had been elected June 1, 1980, to succeed Le Monde General Manager Jacques Pauvert, 67, who will step down at the end of this year. At a meeting last night, only 40 per cent of the newspaper's 200 journalists supported Mr. Julien's appointment. He had needed a margin of 60 per cent to retain it. *Le Monde*, considered one of the world's leading newspapers, is owned by its journalists. It has a daily circulation of 550,000. The newspaper, founded in 1944 after the liberation of Paris from Nazi rule, contains no photographs, little consumer advertising and lets its reporters and editors elect their general manager, who in the French press combines the functions of publisher and overall editor-in-chief.

Jenkins to contest in Glasgow by-election

GLASGOW, Scotland, Jan. 12 (R) — Roy Jenkins, father figure of Britain's burgeoning Social Democratic movement, has announced that he will fight to enter parliament at a Glasgow by-election. The ex-president of the Brussels-based European Economic Community (EEC) Commission will contest the vacant seat in the city's Hillhead constituency on behalf of the centrist two-party Social Democratic and Liberal electoral alliance. Victory would enable the 61-year-old former Labour Party minister to stand for the leadership of the 10-month-old Social Democratic Party (SDP). He is the only one of the SDP's so-called "gang of four" group of leaders still without a seat in parliament, which he left five years ago to take up his job in Brussels. The government has not yet set a date for the by-election, caused by the death of Conservative Sir Thomas Galbraith.

Court finds Indian minister corrupt

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12 (A.P.) — In a major blow to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's rule, the Bombay high court found today that the chief minister of Maharashtra State had illegally required cash donations for releasing cement quotas. The embattled official immediately offered to resign. The verdict in a case brought by three political opponents went against A.R. Antulay, a leader of Mrs. Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) Party and the top elected official of the western Indian state. Critics and some newspapers had accused Mr. Antulay of extorting millions of dollars from the wealthy Bombay. Mr. Antulay said at a hastily called Bombay press conference after the verdict by Justice B. Lentin that his resignation had been with Mrs. Gandhi for several months since the scandal broke, and that he had urged her to forward it to state governor O.P. Mehra for acceptance.

Marines reprimanded for telling secrets

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (R) — Two American Marines who helped guard President Reagan when he flies by helicopter have been reprimanded for giving information about their duties to women in a bar in Mexico, the White House said yesterday. The Marines had not jeopardised the president's safety, White House spokesman Larry Speakes added. The two non-commissioned officers discussed their duty schedules with the women in a Mexico bar last October while they awaited Mr. Reagan's arrival for the North-South summit in Cancun, Mr. Speakes said. The Washington Post had reported that the men disclosed sensitive information on precise helicopter schedules for the president while they were drinking with the women. Mr. Speakes said an inquiry had determined that documents the Marines showed their female companions did not contain classified information. Security precautions around the president have been extremely tight since an attempt on his life last March.

Jury selection starts for trial of heiress murder attempt case

NEWPORT, Rhode Island, Jan. 12 (R) — About 130 would-be jurors filed into the little courthouse of this high society resort as the trial opened of millionaire Claus von Bulow on charges of trying to kill his heiress wife.

Mrs. von Bulow has been in a coma for more than a year, condemned to what doctors describe as a living death after she was said to have received excessive injections of the drug insulin.

The task of picking a 12-member jury and four substitutes for the case could take up to two weeks.

The trial has attracted the national and international press and Judge Thomas Needham warned prospective jurors in three separate, lengthy lectures yesterday not to read newspapers, watch television or talk about the case to neighbours.

But he said he had no intention at the moment of sequestering the jury — locking them up each night.

Mr. von Bulow, 55, who apart from nervously blinking, maintained an icy calm in court, denies charges of injecting his wife, Martha "Sunny" von Bulow, with insulin on two occasions — Christmas 1979 and Christmas 1980.

Mrs. von Bulow, 49, daughter of a utilities magnate, is heiress to a fortune worth up to \$50 million.

Her son by her first marriage to an Austrian prince, supported by his sister and Mrs. von Bulow's devoted German maid, accused Mr. von Bulow of trying to kill his wife to get her money and to be free to live with another woman.

The key exhibit is a hypodermic needle with traces of insulin alleged to have been found in Mr. von Bulow's closet. Judge Needham has yet to rule whether the needle, obtained without a search warrant, is admissible.

The defence says Mrs. von Bulow's own body — not injections — produced the high levels of insulin found in her. She has reactive hypoglycemia (low blood sugar).

Mr. von Bulow, a Danish-born former close aide of the oil magnate, J. Paul Getty, was told to face the would-be jurors to see if any knew him — an unlikely event, as few of his friends among America's aristocracy are here in the winter.

Creationists, evolutionists prepare for drawn-out battle

By Joel Shurkin
Reuter

ALTHOUGH CHEERED BY an initial court victory, American creationists are preparing for a drawn-out struggle with religious groups who want schools to teach that life on Earth was created by a supernatural being.

A court in Arkansas this week struck down a state law calling for teachers to give "creation science" the same amount of teaching time in schools as Darwin's theory of evolution.

The ruling was delivered as hundreds of scientists were attending a convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) in Washington, where the controversy was a prime topic.

A seminar on the issue held during the meeting ended with scientists voting to support the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) a civil rights group, and other organisations in future court battles in other parts of the United States.

They were told the battle was far from over.

A comparable law in Louisiana will be challenged in the courts early this year and similar bills calling for the teaching of creation science are pending in 16 other states.

To combat the influence of fun-

damentalist religious groups on local government, including school boards, the scientists said they had set up information committees to press their case.

During the seminar, some scientists said they were finding difficulty overcoming the arguments being pushed at the popular level by opponents armed with faith.

"The logical, rational argument that is presented by science just doesn't do any good — you need more than that," said Prof. Dorothy Nelkin of Cornell University, one of the witnesses for the pro-evolution side at the Little Rock trial.

William Thwaites, of San Diego State University in California, said he felt part of the failing of the scientific community was due to lack of preparation by scientists.

He said he had found one of the best tactics was to invite creationists to present their arguments in his classroom.

"I might point out that the creationists lose," he said. Dr. Thwaites said polls of students taken before and after the term indicated that they were generally won over to the evolutionists' side of the argument.

Stanley Weinberg of the Iowa Academy of Science said the committees had successfully fought off creationist drives in several cities including Livermore, California, and Lexington, Kentucky. The religious fundamentalists,

in calling for creationism to be taught in schools alongside evolution, have tried to build up a body of scientific data to support their view that the world was created in six days, 10,000 years ago.

It was these arguments that Judge William Overton struck down in Little Rock, Arkansas, when he said in his 80-page ruling that creation science had "no scientific merit or educational value."

He said "creation science" was not a science at all but a religious belief disguised as one, and he ruled that the law in question violated a constitutional ban on religious teaching in tax-supported schools.

But the battle between the creationists and evolutionists is as old as the theory of evolution itself.

One hundred and thirty years ago British scientists Charles Darwin and Alfred Russell Wallace developed the theory independently that all living creatures on Earth evolved from lower forms over billions of years.

From the moment Darwin and Wallace published their papers, religious leaders began blasting their theory as blasphemy.

Although the controversy eventually died down in England, the growth of fundamentalist religious groups in the United States in recent years has resurrected the old arguments.